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HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

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June 1979
San Jose, California

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PREFACE

How do we know it's us without our past?
-John Steinbeck
Grapes of Wrath

One purpose of this inventory is to put us in touch with the heritage of Santa Clara Valley as it is reflected in our built environment. From *Valley of Heart's Delight* to *Silicon Valley*, Santa Clara County has been a desirable place to settle. Our buildings, neighborhoods and streetscapes show where we've come from.....and where we're going. They are visual remnants of an historical document, indicating our tastes, resourcefulness, and way of life as a people. They serve as links to our past, shedding perspective on its interpretation for the present.....and its significance for the future.

The second purpose of this inventory is to provide a useful planning tool for identifying heritage resources in the preparation of Environmental Impact Reports, and determining eligibility for application of the State Historic Building Code. Elements of our man-made environment, like elements of our natural environment, are increasingly being recognized as a resource to be addressed through the comprehensive planning process.

The criteria for listing buildings reflect the purposes of the inventory. With the exception of designated landmarks, only *existing structures* are included. In general, these are pre-World War II buildings and decisions regarding inclusion rested with the local authority cited in each section. Although no sites or features of the natural environment are listed, it should be pointed out that archeological sites, heritage trees and cemetaries are important cultural resources; they are simply beyond the scope of this publication.

Since this is a County-wide inventory, it should be considered a beginning for each city or town, rather than an exhaustive resource list. Several municipalities have already compiled more extensive inventories; others are about to begin. Thanks to recent preservation legislation, communities are finding that their older buildings can be assets rather than liabilities, financially as well as aesthetically. Older buildings provide a diversity and vitality not found in modern construction, with the result that a mix of both old and new enhances the total fabric of a community.

An inventory process is fluid by nature: structures are sometimes lost and must be deleted; with the perspective of time, more recent structures qualify for addition; and, as we become more sensitive to the "built environment" around us, previously over-looked structures are "discovered". The unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County, in particular, need to be surveyed more thoroughly. This inventory is viewed as a correctable product. We invite your participation in maintaining this inventory--to help keep the past part of the future in Santa Clara Valley.

INVENTORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS,

Ann Hines, Chr.
Pauline Pace
Gail Woolley

LANDMARK DESIGNATION KEY

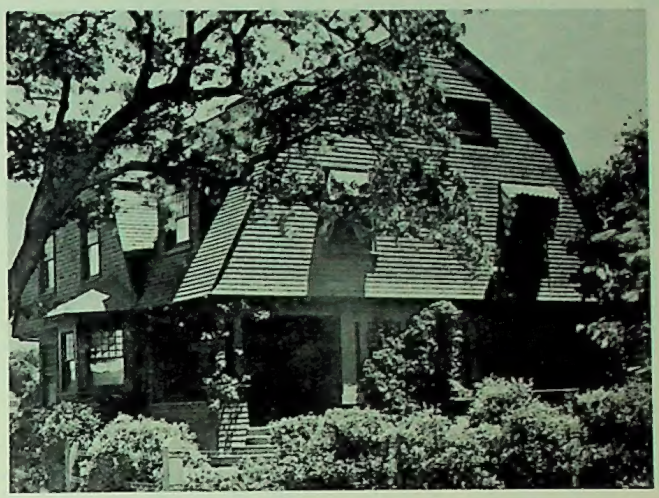
* POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST *(local significance)*

** NATIONAL REGISTER *(local, state or national significance)*

*** CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORICAL LANDMARK *(state-wide significance)*

**** NATIONAL HISTORICAL LANDMARK *(nation-wide significance)*

Palo Alto



PROFESSORVILLE home at 1005 Bryant Street. An early view before the addition of the living room. (Courtesy of Palo Alto Historical Association)

The Palo Alto Historical Association and County Commissioner Gail Woolley.

*HISTORIC DISTRICT

"Professorville," bounded by LINCOLN, KINGSLEY, WAVERLEY, and RAMONA--This area has been designated an historic district because many of Stanford's first faculty members settled here. The University's policy of granting a long-term lease, rather than outright ownership of campus property, was an incentive for professors to build in town. This location provided easy access to the campus via Embarcadero.

In addition, "Professorville" has an important concentration of Shingle style houses. The 300 block of LINCOLN and the 1100 block of RAMONA offer cohesive units. Of special note is:

Sunbonnet House, 1061 BRYANT STREET--This Shingle style house (1899) was the second on the site designed by Bernard Maybeck for Miss Emma Kellogg, the first having been destroyed by fire.

Houses in other styles popular at the turn of the century are scattered among the Shingle residences:

Hutchinson house, 433 KINGSLEY AVENUE--A composite of Dutch Colonial and Queen Anne features were incorporated in the house designed for Joseph Hutchinson in 1891. The house commanded an entire block and was one of the town's first and most elaborate residences. Although attorney Hutchinson commuted to San Francisco, he played an active role in the early development of Palo Alto. He was the first president of the Improvement Club and chairman of Palo Alto's first governing body.

345 LINCOLN AVENUE--Professor C.B. Wing's home combines a variety of architectural motifs. Its 1893 origin is still proudly displayed in the shield over the front entrance. Along with fellow professor and neighbor, C.D. Marx, he helped develop Palo Alto's municipally owned utilities. Wing was also a founder of Big Basin, California's first state park.

1044 BRYANT STREET--Russell and Sigurd Varian, co-inventors with Dr. William Hansen of the Klystron tube, spent their childhood in this house.

450 KINGSLEY AVENUE--This Queen Anne house was built in 1895 for physics professor Fernando Sanford, a member of Stanford's first faculty. The architect was Frank McMurray, a former student of Professor Sanford's.

Also of special interest are 1005 BRYANT (1892), 334 KINGSLEY (1903), 356 KINGSLEY (1893), and 501 KINGSLEY (1897).

*1. El Palo Alto, near the intersection of ALMA STREET and Palo Alto Avenue--El Palo Alto is an ancient redwood tree *(Sequoia sempervirens)* where the railroad bridge crosses San Francisquito Creek. According to early Spanish explorers' diaries, the Gaspar de Portola expedition of 1769 camped across the creek from this tree.

2. 2275 AMHERST AVENUE--This 1893 Queen Anne style house was first the residence of Professor Walter Miller, a member of Stanford University's original faculty. It was later occupied by Michael Carney, a mayor of Mayfield (annexed to Palo Alto in 1925).

*3. Old Police and Fire Station, 450 BRYANT STREET--This Spanish style building was designed by Birge Clark and built in 1927.

*4. Crabtree School site, 529 BRYANT STREET--The first two-room community schoolhouse for the Palo Alto School District was built on this site in 1893. Volunteer carpenters erected the building in only four days.

5. First Church of Palo Alto (Christian Science) 661 BRYANT STREET--Built in 1916, this church building is an example of Mission Revival architecture. Elmer Gray was the architect.

DOWNING HOUSE, 706 Cowper Street, at the turn of the century. (Courtesy of Palo Alto Historical Association)

*6. Uncle Jim's Cabin site, CALIFORNIA AVENUE and El Camino Real--In 1853 James Otterson built a hotel near this corner. It was the first building in the area that was to become the town of Mayfield. Travelers between San Francisco and San Jose stopped here, as did lumbermen coming down the hills to the bay.

7. Boyce tank house, rear of 951 CHANNING AVENUE--This converted tank house was built about 1895 and is one of the few reminders of an era when water was pumped by individual residents for their own needs.

8. 423 CHAUCER STREET--This house was built in 1922 for J.G. Kennedy. It was designed by Julia Morgan, whose best known work is William Randolph Hearst's San Simeon.

** 9. Downing house, 706 COWPER STREET--A rare local example of Victorian architecture, it was built in 1894 for T.B. Downing, a member of both the School Board and first City Council.

10. Norris house (Newman Center), 1247 COWPER STREET--The Spanish Colonial Revival style house of authors Charles and Kathleen Norris was designed by Birge Clark and built in 1929. It was acquired by the Catholic Church in 1949.

11. 1336 COWPER STREET--This house, built in 1925, was designed by George Washington Smith. It was the first local example of Spanish Colonial Revival style, which Smith popularized in Santa Barbara.

12. Station Elwell, 1451 COWPER STREET--In 1908 the first radio-telephone station on the west coast was built by wireless pioneer Cyril F. Elwell at his home-laboratory. His wavering broadcast of the "Blue Danube Waltz" from Palo Alto to Mountain View and Los Altos proved five-mile radio communication was possible.

*13. Clarke-Wilson Landing site, EMBARCADERO ROAD near the Palo Alto Yacht Harbor--In 1873 Jeremiah Clarke established a boat landing on Mayfield Slough at the mouth of San Francisquito Creek. In 1878 Captain Charles G. Wilson leased the landing and built a warehouse. Thenceforth the landing was known by his name. Schooners continued to use this port until the late 1890s.

14. Palo Alto High School, 50 EMBARCADERO ROAD--On December 24, 1918 the Palo Alto Union High School was dedicated. The ceremony began with a grand and orderly march of students and faculty from the old school on Channing Avenue. Designed by architects Allison and Allison in Italian Renaissance style, it received an AIA award for architectural excellence in 1923. Of the original structures, only the administration building remains.

*15. Harbor Master's Adobe, 2500 EMBARCADERO ROAD--The headquarters for the Harbor Master of

the Palo Alto Yacht Harbor was built as a WPA project during the development of the baylands in 1936 and 1937. Its builders used adobe bricks made from mud taken from the banks of San Francisquito Creek.

16. 225 EMERSON STREET--A six-room Victorian cottage was built in 1893 for the G.H. Rosebrook family. Mrs. Rosebrook was prominent in WCTU activities and a local leader of the Woman Suffrage movement.

17. Apartment House, 625-31 EMERSON STREET--This is an early example of multiple housing in Palo Alto. The apartment house, containing four six-room flats, was built in 1903.

***18. Lee de Forest Laboratory site, corner of EMERSON STREET and Channing Avenue--In three buildings near the corner of Emerson and Channing (913 Emerson, 218 Channing, and a structure immediately behind both houses), Dr. Lee de Forest had a research laboratory and workshop. It was here during the years 1911-13 that de Forest with two assistants, Charles V. Logwood and Herbert Van Etten, devised the first vacuum tube and oscillator, paving the way for the Electronic Age. The research was undertaken for Cyril F. Elwell, communications pioneer.

19. Laning Chateau, 345 FOREST AVENUE--This Spanish Colonial Revival style apartment was designed by J.C. Hladik of San Francisco and erected in 1927 by William Staller.

20. 1023 FOREST AVENUE--This house, an early structure in the Ashby Addition, was built in 1896. Like the Downing house, it is one of a handful of large Victorian houses in Palo Alto.

*21. 1145 FOREST AVENUE--About 1889 a simple Victorian cottage was built on twenty-five acres of land not included in the original town limits of Palo Alto. D.E. Ashby, fruit grower and orchardist, subdivided the tract, and it became known as the Ashby Addition when it was annexed to Palo Alto in 1919.

*22. First Mayfield School site, near GRANT AVENUE and Birch Street--The "Herring Box" school, so called because of its small size, was built in 1855 on the site of the present North Santa Clara County Building. As the years passed, two other schools were successively erected on the block.

23. 201 HAMILTON AVENUE--This Classical Revival style building was erected in 1909 by T.B. Downing. The first floor provided the fifth home for Palo Alto's Post Office, and the second floor later housed the Native Sons of the Golden West.

24. Cardinal Hotel, 235 HAMILTON AVENUE--Built in 1924, this is the first non-wood hotel in Palo Alto. It was designed by W.H. Weeks.

*25. Post Office, 380 HAMILTON AVENUE--This is one of the first Federal buildings in which the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture was used. At the time Birge Clark designed the building (1932), he was told that the style was not "stiff" enough for a Federal building. Plans for the building were approved, however, because President & Mrs. Herbert Hoover expressed the wish that the design of the post office be similar to that of buildings at Stanford University.

26. Palo Alto Medical Clinic (Roth Building), 300 HOMER AVENUE--This Spanish Colonial Revival style building was designed in 1932 by Birge Clark. The walls of the central courtyard off Homer were decorated with frescoes by Victor Arnatoff.

27. 351 HOMER AVENUE--Almost hidden from view is a Tudor Revival style house designed by Ernest Coxhead and built in 1907.

28. Greer house, 1517 LOUISA COURT--This was one of the early houses owned by the Greer family. Mrs. John Greer was a granddaughter of Ignacio Soto of the Anza expedition and a daughter of Rafael Soto, original grantee of Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito, land on which the original townsite of Palo Alto developed.

*29. MIDDLEFIELD Crossing--*El Camino de media* crossing of San Francisquito Creek was first commonly used by travelers between San Francisco and San Jose because Middlefield Road was the main highway of Spanish times. In the early 1850s the San Francisco Board of Supervisors authorized a survey which established the present alignment of El Camino Real and the crossing of the creek at El Palo Alto.

*30. Rafael Soto House site, near northwest corner of MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and Oregon Avenue (plaque located at Middlefield Road and North California Avenue)--In 1835 the 2,229 acre Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito was granted to Rafael Soto. He built a frame house of redwood in the 1840s on this site. Soto was a son of Ignacio Soto, a member of the Anza expedition which camped near El Palo Alto in 1776.

*31. Site of Indian Mounds, near MIDDLEFIELD ROAD and Oregon Avenue (plaque located at Middlefield Road and Webster Street)--The Ohlone Indians were living in villages in this region when Gaspar de Portola's expedition came here in November 1769. The Spaniards called these Indians Costanoans--people of the coast.

32. Lucie Stern Community Center, 1305 MIDDLEFIELD ROAD--The center, built in Spanish Colonial Revival style, was a gift to the people of Palo Alto from Mrs. Lucie Stern. In 1932 she commissioned Birge Clark to design the first of a series of buildings.

DE LEMOS BUILDING courtyard at 520 Ramona Street. (Courtesy of Palo Alto Historical Association)

*33. Briones Adobe, 950 OLD TRACE ROAD--Jose Gorgonio, a Christianized Indian, was granted Rancho Purisima in 1836. Two of the interior walls of tamped earth are remnants of his original house. Juana Briones de Miranda purchased the rancho in 1847 and added rooms of frame construction. Charles Palmer Nott purchased the house from her heirs in 1900. By 1908 he had modified and added to the basic house, giving it the appearance of an adobe.

34. 520-526 RAMONA STREET--This structure was the first building of a group of Spanish Colonial Revival style commercial structures. It was designed and built in 1925 by Pedro de Lemos, artist and curator of the Stanford Museum. The building surrounds a courtyard in which a native live oak grows, an innovative union of nature and architecture which Palo Altans of that era called ridiculous. The carved doors and decorative concrete point up de Lemos' talent as a craftsman.

35. 530-542 RAMONA STREET--These three buildings were designed by Birge Clark in 1926 to be compatible in style with their neighbors. The varying roof lines give the appearance of several individual buildings.

36. 533-539 RAMONA STREET--These shops are a later example of Pedro de Lemos' work (1938). The same care he took in handcrafted details is evident here as in another of his buildings, the Allied Arts Guild in Menlo Park.

37. 541 RAMONA STREET--Birge Clark designed this compatible unit in 1929.

38. Medico-Dental Building, RAMONA STREET and Hamilton Avenue--Birge Clark designed this multi-storied building to be used by doctors and dentists in 1928. As with its neighbors, the appearance of several structures was intended. Even the shop at 545 Ramona Street is part of the same building; it is over the ramp to Palo Alto's first underground garage.

*39. Secundino Robles Adobe site, northwest corner of SAN ANTONIO ROAD and Alma Street (plaque located at Alma Street and Fern Avenue)--Secundino Robles purchased the 4,418 acre Rancho Rincon de San Francisquito from Jose Pena in 1847. Robles made several additions to a mission sheepherders' shelter. The house was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake.

40. 449 SENECA STREET--This Georgian Revival style house was built in 1895 for J.W. Dayan, an officer of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Originally the house fronted on University Avenue and boasted a sweeping lawn and palm-lined drive similar to that of the Squire house.

***41. Hostess House, 27 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This building, designed by Julia Morgan and constructed in 1918, was originally the Hostess House at Camp Fremont in Menlo Park. It was moved to its present site in 1919 and became the first municipally supported community center in the United States. After the present Lucie Stern Community Center was completed in 1935, the building was used by veterans' organizations.

42. Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, 95 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This Streamline Moderne depot was built in 1940-41. It is the third station on the site.

43. Fraternal Hall, 140 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--When it became apparent that the various fraternal organizations in town needed an attractive meeting place, several citizens formed a private stock company and built Fraternal Hall in 1898. The architect was Samuel Newsom and the contractor M.P. Madison. The exterior has a coating of cement over the brick.

44. 251 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This is a typical Bank of America branch office from the early 1900s. William H. Weeks designed the building, with its classical pilasters and rondels of sailing ships, in 1906.

45. Varsity Theater, 456 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This theater, built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture, was opened in 1927. It is flanked by two sets of buildings by Birge Clark (436-452 and 460-474 UNIVERSITY AVENUE) which are a careful and deliberate background for the theater.

***46. Squire house, 900 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This example of California's interpretation of the Greco-Roman Classic Revival movement in America was designed by T. Patterson Ross and constructed by builder George W. Mosher in 1904.

47. Decker house, 510 WAVERLEY STREET--The Queen Anne house built for dentist Charles Decker in 1894 was described by contemporaries as the "prettiest corner residence in town." Decker paid $6,000 to have the house built.

*48. St. Thomas Aquinas Church, 745 WAVERLEY STREET--This Gothic Revival style church was designed by Shea and Shea, architects. The first services were held June 2, 1902. It is the oldest standing church structure in Palo Alto.

49. 2101 WAVERLEY STREET--This rambling medieval revival house projects an almost storybook image. It was designed by Carr Jones in 1935.

50. de Lemos house, 110 WAVERLEY OAKS--This Spanish Colonial Revival house was designed and built by Pedro de Lemos as his family home. It took approximately ten years to build, beginning in 1931. de Lemos' delight in handcrafted details is apparent throughout the structure.

*51. Antonino Buelna Adobe site, across from 1850 WILLOW ROAD--Buelna occupied Rancho San Francisquito about 1837 and built an adobe. Buelna died in 1842; his widow married Francisco Rodriguez. They lost the land because of deals with Francisco Casanueva and the invasion of squatters. Eventually, the land was purchased by George Gordon and then by Leland Stanford. Stanford preserved remnants of the adobe in 1876, but after his death it was razed.

52. 2130 YALE STREET--Built in 1889, this may be the oldest surviving house in College Terrace.

HOSTESS HOUSE, Palo Alto's first community center, interior view, 27 University Avenue. (Courtesy of Palo Alto Historical Association)

Stanford

The Stanford University Archives and County Commissioner Gail Woolley

1. Durand-Kirkman house, 623 CABRILLO AVENUE--This house was designed by A.B. Clark, a Stanford art professor, for William F. Durand, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in 1905. Built in the Shingle style, the house is known both for its interior and exterior use of wood and for its lovely windows. Current long-term owner is Hadley Kirkman, Professor of Anatomy.

2. Remains of Peter Coutts' Ayreshire Farm, ESCONDIDO ROAD--Started by the mysterious Frenchman in 1875, Ayreshire rapidly became a model farm known throughout the state. One morning in 1880 this puzzling gentleman and his family left the Santa Clara Valley forever. Later, his identity was revealed as Jean-Baptiste Paulin Caperon, a wealthy banker, and the publisher of the anti-Royalist newspaper *La Liberté*, who had left France in 1874 to escape dangerous harassment by supporters of Napoleon III. Of nineteen buildings which comprised Ayreshire Farm, four remain:

Coutts' residence, 859 ESCONDIDO ROAD--This cottage became the first home of university president David Starr Jordan. Jordan named it "Escondité."

Library, 860 ESCONDIDO ROAD

Buttery, 830 ESCONDIDO ROAD--The original structure has been remodelled and enlarged into a Spanish adobe residence known as "the Hacienda."

Brick Tower, OLD PAGE MILL ROAD

**3. Hanna-Honeycomb House, 737 FRENCHMAN'S ROAD--Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1935 for Professor & Mrs Paul R. Hanna, the Honeycomb House is a materwork on the hexagonal theme. It has been designated by the AIA as one of seventeen buildings (among more than 400 designed by Wright) to be retained as an example of Wright's contribution to American culture. The house was given to the University by the Hannas in 1975 and will be used to house distinguished visiting professors.

4. Stanford's Red Barn, JUNIPERO SERRA ROAD--This building was once the center of one of the finest stock farms in the world. At one period, 70-80 horses were in training, and 300 were in the trotting harem. Over a period of time, Stanford's horses held 19 world records.

***Nearby is a statue of Electioneer, the horse who sired nine world record holders, and a plaque designating the birthplace of motion pictures. In 1887-89, at Stanford's request, Eadweard Muybridge resolved the question of whether or not all four feet of a running horse were off the ground at the same time by using multiple cameras.

5. The Knoll, LOMITA DRIVE--The architect who designed this building in 1916 was Louis Mullgardt who also designed the De Young Museum in San Francisco. The Spanish-Gothic house was built as the residence for the President of Stanford, then Ray Lyman Wilbur, and was named for its setting. It now houses the Music Department.

6. Leland Stanford Junior Museum, LOMITA DRIVE--The Museum, patterned after the neo-classical National Museum of Athens much admired by Leland Stanford, Jr., was built in 1891 by Ernest Ransome of San Francisco. Ransome had recently developed innovative use of reinforcement in cement construction and the Museum was the first building to use reinforced concrete in a building of architectural merit. Wings were added later in 1898-1905, but not constructed according to the Ransome method. These wings collapsed in the 1906 earthquake and were not rebuilt.

7. Dunn-Bacon house, 565 MAYFIELD AVENUE--Orrin & Harriet Dunn commissioned University Architect Charles E. Hodges to design this Greek Revival house in 1899. Intentionally reminiscent of Mrs. Dunn's native Boston, the house has a circular drive leading up to the two-story portico entrance fronted by four imposing columns. Current owner Harold Bacon, Professor Mathematics, is the nephew of Mrs. Dunn.

***8. Lou Henry Hoover House, 623 MIRADA AVENUE--Mrs. Herbert (Lou Henry) Hoover designed this house in 1919 with A.B. Clark, supervising architect, assisted by Birge Clark and Charles Davis. While the exterior suggests the native western influence, the interior is a combination of English Tudor and Art Nouveau. The Hoover family continued to think of this as their home even during Mr. Hoover's presidency (1929-32). In 1944, Mr. Hoover presented the house to the University; it is now the home of Stanford's president.

9. Stanford's Winery, 600-700 QUARRY ROAD--Leland Stanford built this red-brick winery on his farm in 1883. In 1915 the winery was closed and the building was leased for use as a dairy by the Fleishacker family. In 1948 it became

headquarters of the American Breeders Association. And in 1961, the Stanford Barn, as it is now known, was converted for commercial use.

10. Cooksey home, 550 SAN JUAN STREET--The first non-faculty home on the campus was built in 1899 for the George B. Cooksey family. This commodious dwelling was their summer home and is representative of structures built by wealthy San Franciscans on the Peninsula. Later the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity house, it is now the home of a student living group which has retained the Phi Psi name.

11. Encina Hall, SERRA STREET--Encina Hall, the first men's dormatory on campus, was built in 1891 and housed about 300 students. Designed by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, it was patterned after a Swiss hotel at which Senator & Mrs Stanford had spent an enjoyable holiday in 1888. The build- presently houses administrative offices. The Encina dining halls behind Encina Hall were designed by Bakewell & Brown and built in 1922.

12. Hoover Tower, SERRA STREET--The tower, designed by Arthur Brown, Jr., of San Francisco, was built in 1941 to house the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. The Hoover Library, originally housed in the Main Library, was founded by Herbert Hoover in 1919 to preserve documents dealing with the causes and consequences of the recently concluded first world war. The tower is 285 feet high, with 23 levels, including 17 levels of library stacks. At top is the 35-bell carillon, a gift of thanks to Herbert Hoover from the Belgian American Educational Foundation.

STANFORD WINERY (now known as the Stanford Barn) when it was empty and endangered. An early example of adaptive use, the winery was converted to shops and offices in 1961.

LOU HENRY HOOVER HOUSE and detail in inset.
(Photos courtesy of Stanford University Archives)

OUTER QUAD two-story buildings shortly before the Earthquake. Memorial Arch and the tower of Memorial Church were not rebuilt.

13. The Quadrangle, SERRA STREET--The quadrangle buildings were designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston, combining Leland Stanford's ideas for a typically California style of architecture with motifs of their mentor, H.H. Richardson. The inner quadrangle buildings were finished in 1891, the outer ring of buildings in 1899. These were the first university buildings built on campus; at the laying of the cornerstone ceremony in 1887, the University was dedicated to the memory of Leland Stanford, Jr., the late young son of Senator & Mrs Stanford. Classes began in 1891.

Prominent among the quadrangle buildings is the Memorial Church in the inner quadrangle. The church was designed by Charles Coolidge, with plans modified by Clinton Day of San Francisco, and built in 1901. The mosaics, interior and exterior, were done by A. Salviatti & Co. of Venice, Italy. The original imposing steeple of the church collapsed in the 1906 earthquake and was never rebuilt; reconstruction of the church lasted from 1908-1913.

14. Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery, SERRA STREET--Built in 1917, this Richardsonian Romanesque style art gallery was designed by Bakewell & Brown of San Francisco. Funds for its construction were donated by Thomas Welton Stanford, youngest brother of Senator Leland Stanford. The first building of the proposed "Second Quad", the Art Gallery was originally built to house oil paintings sent to the University from Australia by T.W. Stanford.

Photos courtesy of Stanford University Archives

INNER QUAD one-story buildings as they appeared in 1891. The three important arches on the left formed the entrance to Stanford's Memorial Church.

Los Altos

ESCHENBRUECHER HOME, 130 2nd Street, built with a solar heating system in 1908. (Courtesy of Mrs. Wm. R. Eschenbruecher)

The Los Altos Historical Commission and former County Commissioner Carole Pavlina.

1. 288 1st STREET--This railroad station was built in 1913 in the Craftsman style for the Southern Pacific spur line which had been laid in 1907.

2. 130 2nd STREET--William Eschenbruecher built this cottage in 1908, incorporating a solar heating system in the roof. Eschenbruecher was the town's first postmaster and owner of Los Altos' first commercial business, a hardware store.

3. 11 ANGELA DRIVE--This Mediterranean style house was built in 1916 by the Knoll brothers, who were the architects, builders, and occupants of the home. The site includes a guest cottage with separate apartments for servants.

4. 547 CASTANO CORTE--Built in 1916 as a country home, this shingle house was patterned after the "House of the Future" from the Pan Pacific Exposition of 1915 in San Francisco.

5. 980 COVINGTON ROAD--The home of the Edwin Emerson family was built in 1905 and was originally surrounded by 70 acres of prune, walnut and peach trees. In those days Covington Road was known as Emerson Road. Construction was by David Morey of Mountain View whose former occupation as a ship's carpenter is evident in the several built-in features of the home. The tank house-barn was moved from the rear to the front side yard about 1976.

6. Merriman house, 762 EDGEWOOD LANE--This Victorian house was the residence of Louise Merriman, sister of Sarah Winchester, the widow of the rifle manufacturer. Mrs. Winchester owned a 100-acre ranch which became the site of the Town of Los Altos. The first rooms were built in the 1860s; the major part was built by Merriman in the 1880s.

7. Old San Antonio School, 2460 FOOTHILL BLVD--This one-room structure was built in 1867 by the farmers of the area on property donated by William Dale. The school was used until 1917; then it was partitioned and enlarged for use as a residence. The current owners have removed the additions and plan to restore the school to its original condition.

8. 300 MAIN STREET--The Shoup Building was constructed in 1909. The first floor housed a store and the second, Los Altos' first school in the downtown area. All eight grades were taught by one teacher. After 1911, it was used as a meeting place for various community organizations.

9. 388 and 398 MAIN STREET--This Spanish Colonial Revival building was constructed about 1909 to house the Los Altos Land Company and other businesses.

10. 397 MAIN STREET--This was another early business building. Upstairs were apartments designed as flats. The downstairs served as a drugstore for many years, then a meat market. The second story retains the Spanish Colonial Revival facade.

11. Foothill Congregational Church, 461 ORANGE AVENUE--The church, formerly the home of Christ Episcopal Church, was designed in 1917 by Ernest Coxhead. Additions have been in keeping with the original Gothic style architecture.

12. 634, 640 and 654 ORANGE AVENUE--These three neighboring houses were built in 1912 and are typical of the period.

13. 744 ORANGE AVENUE--The two-story portion of this structure is believed to have been the Merriman Carriage House. It was built in 1888.

14. 55 PEPPER DRIVE--Mr & Mrs Marvin O. Adams, who were Los Altos pioneers, built this house in a 30-acre orchard in 1906. It was one of the first homes on the east side of San Antonio Road.

15. Meyers house, 448 RINCONADA COURT--This structure was originally the main house on property owned by D.L. Farnsworth and was built in 1888. Later, it was the home of Judge Paul Meyers.

J. GILBERT SMITH RESIDENCE, now known as History House, 51 San Antonio Road. (Courtesy of Los Altos Historical Commission)

16. History House, 51 SAN ANTONIO ROAD--J. Gilbert Smith purchased five acres and planted an apricot orchard in the early 1900s. He started his house in 1901, camping on his property while he built. The property was sold to the city in 1963, with the deed stipulating that they retain resident rights until death. It is now the Los Altos historical museum. The city is preserving Smith's apricot orchard to show future generations one of the means of livelihood in early Los Altos.

17. The San Antonio Club, 647 SAN ANTONIO ROAD--This structure, formerly called the San Antonio Women's Club, has been used for over fifty years as a meeting place for the community. The Club was a central location for volunteer work done during the world wars. It is now owned by the city. The property was donated by Mrs. Julia Chandler Hill, mother of Mrs. J. Gilbert Smith.

18. St. Nicholas Church, SHERMAN STREET and Lincoln Avenue--St. Nicholas, the first Catholic Church in town, was built in 1942 with donations of the Marini family.

19. 220 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This large Mediterranean style residence with its extensive grounds and landscaping was owned originally by the Frank Marini family who donated much land and money for civic projects such as St. Nicholas Church.

20. 368 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This residence was built in 1908.

21. 452 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This two-story stucco house was built in 1912 by Guy Shoup, an attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and brother of Paul Shoup. In 1952 Guy Shoup donated two acres of his property to the City of Los Altos, and the City gradually developed the present park. Before that time the area was used informally as a park by neighboring families.

22. Shoup house, 500 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--One of the first houses in Los Altos was built by Paul Shoup in 1906. He was an executive of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and recognized the potential for a town located along the railroad between Mayfield (now South Palo Alto) and Los Gatos. With four other men, he formed the Los Altos Land Company which laid out the townsite in 1907. The house is in the Shingle-Craftsman style.

23. 600 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This house was built in 1912 and still has its original hitching post. The grounds contain several rare species of native California plants. The Manzanita, salt brush, and Wild Cherry trees found in the area are part of the native habitat, and were once used by the Ohlone Indians for food and medicine.

24. The Retreat House, 662 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--El Retiro San Inigo was formerly the W.B. Wellman and R. Prosser estates. The properties were acquired by the Catholic Church and the first retreats held in 1925. An ancient oak tree stands on the property. St. Francis Hall is the former Wellman residence and the Prosser residence on the top of the hill is now known as St. Robert's Hall.

25. 711 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--Judge Schenk, a member of the California Supreme Court, had this brown shingle house built in 1907. Since his was one of the first houses on University, the Judge was allowed to select his house number. 711 was his lucky number.

26. 420 YERBA SANTA AVENUE--In 1906 the architectural firm, Coxhead & Coxhead, designed this home for Dr & Mrs Reginald Knight Smith.

Los Altos Hills

Historian Florence Fava and former County Commissioner Carole Pavlina

*1. End of ADOBE LANE--Horace Hill built a Spanish style barn and silo here in 1915. All that remains is the silo.

2. 25671 CHAPIN ROAD--A sea captain named Munger built this Dutch Colonial house about 1907.

3. Corbetta party house, 12500 CORBETTA LANE--This house, built by Louis Corbetta, is composed of three identical structures shaped like scalloped parasols. The original unit was built as a party house for entertaining guests. Two more units were added, making a nine-room house surrounded by a man-made lake.

4. Purissima School, 26140 DUVAL WAY--This one-room school, built in 1902, was one of the first in the area. It was used as a school until 1953, then rented out for social gatherings and town meetings. The Town of Los Altos Hills held their early council meetings here. *Town marker #10.*

**5. Griffin house, 12345 S. EL MONTE AVENUE--Designed by Wolfe & McKenzie, this brown shingle house has distinctive leaded glass windows. It was built in 1901 by Willard M. Griffin, who was head of a firm that packed, canned and dried fruits. Griffin's firm merged with other companies and later became Del Monte Corporation. The home and carriage house are now part of the Foothill College Campus, the latter being occupied by the College's Fire Department. The Japanese shrine was built by Japanese artisans who were brought here by Griffin in 1906. *Town marker #8.* (The college campus was the site of Elizabeth Yuba Murphy Taaffe's home in the 1860s. *Town marker #7.*)

6. 12345 S. EL MONTE AVENUE--The Henry F. Dana home was built in 1904. Now the faculty house of Foothill Community College, it is a two story brown shingle structure. *Town Marker #9.*

7. 26311 ESPERANZA DRIVE--This Spanish Colonial Revival style house was the home of Arthur E. Fowle, who was the first honorary mayor of Los Altos Hills. It was built in 1925.

8. 25750 FREMONT ROAD--This French Chateaux style house was built in 1926. There is also a water tower on the property. It was designed by William Simrell, Jr.

9. Town Hall, 26379 FREMONT ROAD--The first Town Hall was built in 1956. It was enlarged in 1973 to include more office space and Council Chambers. *Town marker #12.*

10. FREMONT ROAD and Burke--The William P. Huth residence was built in the early 1900s in the Craftsman style. It was the former home of Professor Madison of Stanford who ran a chicken farm here.

11. 25333 LA LOMA DRIVE--The Horace Hill wine cellar was built in the side of a hill in 1915 and secured with a Hermann safe door. The cave measures 40'x 8' x 15'.

12. 11480 MAGDALENA AVENUE--The Thomas Wright house was built by rancher Joseph P. Hale for his foreman in the 1800s. *Town marker #6.* Nearby, at 11310 Magdalena, is the Thomas Wright Carriage House which has undergone many changes and is now a private residence.

13. Bullis house, 14085 MANUELLA AVENUE--The original rooms of this house were built in the 1870s. It is a two-story Renaissance Revival style structure. The old red barn is located below the house on part of the original parcel.

14. 14700, 14780, 14790 MANUELLA AVENUE--This property was developed by R.W. Hills of Hills Brothers Coffee in the early 1900s. The greenhouse contained experimental coffee bean plants of varieties used in Hills Brothers Coffee.

15. Adobe Creek Lodge, 26220 MOODY ROAD--This English Tudor residence was built for Milton

HALFWAY HOUSE at Hidden Villa Ranch, off Moody Road, was a stagecoach stopover point.
(Courtesy of Town Crier & Florence Fava)

Haas in 1935. Specimen trees were brought from all over the world and planted on the grounds.

*16. Hidden Villa Ranch, 26870 MOODY ROAD--The barn was built circa 1860 using wooden dowels instead of nails. Nearby, and of similar vintage, are a Victorian house which was used as a halfway house during the stagecoach period, a blacksmith shop, and olive trees planted by the Padres of Mission Santa Clara. A Mediterranean style home was built on the property by Frank and Josephine Duveneck in 1930. *Town marker #5.*

17. 13651 OLD ALTOS ROAD--Built in 1894, this is one of the oldest houses in the area. It was originally one story with green shingles. It has twice been remodelled. Landscape plans were drawn by John McLaren.

18. 24880 PROSPECT AVENUE--This Colonial Revival style house was built in 1902 by John I. Sabin, one of the first settlers in what was to become Los Altos Hills.

19. 26941 PURISSIMA ROAD--This water tower was built by the Lynns in 1906. It has been known as the Martha K. Lynn Water Tower.

20. 12660 ROBLEDA ROAD--The Captain Merx house is a one-story house built in the 1890s. The house, fruit house and shed are now individually owned and have been remodelled. From 1901-1902 classes were held in the fruit house while Purissima School was being built.

21. 13721 ROBLEDA ROAD--The Howard Water Tower was built in the early 1900s and was one of the first in the area.

22. ST. JOSEPHS AVENUE--The barn and winery still standing mark the site of John Snyder's "Hillside Ranch" built in the mid-1800s and pictured in the *Thompson & West Historical Atlas of 1876.*

23. ST. JOSEPHS AVENUE near Los Altos Hills--The house and barns were built by the Grant brothers in 1864. The ranch was included in the *Thompson & West Historical Atlas of 1876.* It is now part of the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District lands.

24. Morgan Mansion, 12335 STONEBROOK COURT--Percy Morgan, a local financier and banker, built this English Manor in 1914. The Tudor style mansion has leaded glass panes and fireplaces from Europe that date to the 15th & 17th centuries. Four stone pieces, dated 1660 and 1705, came from the Surrey home of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. It is now the privately owned Ford Country Day School. *Town marker #11.*

25. 12355 STONEBROOK COURT--"Little Gables" was built in 1910 for the Cosmo George Morgans by their son Percy. Later it was the home of architect William Simrell, Jr.

SNYDER BARN, dating from the mid-1800s, marks the site of John Snyder's Hillside Ranch off St. Joseph's Avenue.
(Courtesy of Town Crier & Florence Fava)

MARTHA K. LYNN WATER TOWER, on Purissima Road, built in 1906.
(Courtesy of Town Crier & Florence Fava)

Mountain View

The Mountain View Pioneer & Historical Association, City of Mountain View, and County Commissioner Gail Woolley.

1. 445 CALDERON AVENUE--This house is one of the few examples of the Italianate style in Mountain View. It was built about 1885 by Charles Abbott, a carpenter and builder of many houses in the town. He sold it to a relative of the current owner.

2. 725 CALDERON AVENUE--Willie Garliepp, a local merchant, built this Craftsman style house about 1910. Some of his descendents still live here.

3. McDonald house, 696 CALIFORNIA STREET--This home was built in 1905 for Mr & Mrs Richard W. McDonald. McDonald and Daniel Burke were proprietors of a blacksmith shop in Mountain View for over forty years.

4. Mountain View High School, CASTRO STREET--The school was designed by William H. Weeks, noted architect of over 1,000 school buildings, and built in 1923-24.

5. Weilheimer Store, 124 CASTRO STREET-- Samuel and Seligman Weilheimer had been merchants since 1853 in the original town along the San Francisco and San Jose Road. With the coming of the railroad in 1864 an area close to the station started to develop, and the two brothers built this branch store in 1874. It is possibly the oldest building on Castro Street today.

6. Ames Building, 171 CASTRO STREET--Professor Daniel T. Ames, nationally-known handwriting expert, had this business building erected in 1903.

7. Mockbee Building, 191 CASTRO STREET--In 1906, Jake Mockbee replaced a blacksmith shop with this modern $13,000 structure. Fraternal organizations used the top floor and Parkinson Hardware had the entire street level space.

8. Jurian Building, 194 CASTRO STREET--Andrew Jurian had this large corner building put up in 1913. Odell and Jurian, selling general merchandise, and the E.T. Johnson Drugstore occupied the first floor. There was a hall above for meetings, dances and graduations.

9. Bank Building, 201 CASTRO STREET--This sandstone Farmers and Merchants Bank Building featuring elements of the Romanesque Revival style was erected in 1905. William H. Bates was the contractor. Professional offices occupied the second story. In 1921 a thirty foot addition for a vault was added to the Villa Street side.

10. 395 CHURCH STREET--Although this house was not built until the 1950s, it is a fine example of the Moderne style more common to the 1940s.

11. 394 FRANKLIN STREET--This cottage is typical of those built in Mountain View's early days and still retains much of its original appearance. It was constructed in 1899 for the pioneer Campbell family.

12. 2221 GRANT ROAD--This home is an elaborate example for Mountain View of the Queen Anne style. It was built about 1900 for the Mercer brothers, sons of Charles H. Mercer, an early candy manufacturer in San Francisco.

13. Wright house, 375 HOPE STREET--This was the home of Mr & Mrs William P. Wright. A local real estate broker, Wright saw that the home was completed before his December 1904 marriage. The barn still remains behind the house.

14. Camp house, 336 MARIPOSA AVENUE--This large residence was built by Wilber Lee Camp in 1908 for his new bride. He was a founder of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, which was later absorbed by the Bank of America. Mr. Camp first saw Mountain View from a train on his way to San Francisco to serve in the Spanish American War. He vowed then that he would return.

AMES BUILDING, 171 Castro Street, business building erected in 1903.
(Courtesy of Mountain View Pioneer & Historical Association)

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK on Castro Street, shortly after its construction in 1905.
(Courtesy of Mountain View Pioneer & Historical Association)

15. 340 PALO ALTO ROAD--This 1914 structure is still surrounded by its original, intricate wrought-iron fence.

16. 604 PETTIS AVENUE--This Classical Revival style cottage was built about 1880 and is one of the oldest homes in Mountain View. Its stark, simple appearance is characteristic of the style.

17. Coville house, 103 PIONEER WAY--Joseph Hiram Coville, an orchardist, built this Victorian house and barn in the 1890s.

18. 462 SLEEPER AVENUE--Built about 1900, this residence is one of the few remaining examples of the Farmhouse style south of El Camino Real.

**19. Rengstorff house, 1737 STIERLIN ROAD--Henry Rengstorff, Sr. came to California from Germany in 1850. He was a prominent citizen in pioneer Mountain View and helped to found Whisman School. The Italianate style house was built in 1867.

20. McPheeters house, 322 VIEW STREET--This Craftsman style house was built by J. Luther McPheeters in 1910 for his family. He was locally employed by Minton Lumber as a carpenter.

21. Swall house, 344 VIEW STREET--George Swall had this house built in the Craftsman style in 1908. He served on the first Town Council. He was a butcher and later a banker.

22. Bates house, 392 VIEW STREET--The home, tank house and barn were all built in 1904 and are still standing as buildings typical of the early 1900 farming community. (The tank house and barn are at 620 and 652 California Street.) William Bates was a contractor and, in addition to his own home, built many of Mountain View's early structures. He also served on the City Council.

23. Pearson house, 902 VILLA STREET--Built before 1905, this was the home of the Charles Pearson family for many years. It was not far from their grocery store on Castro Street.

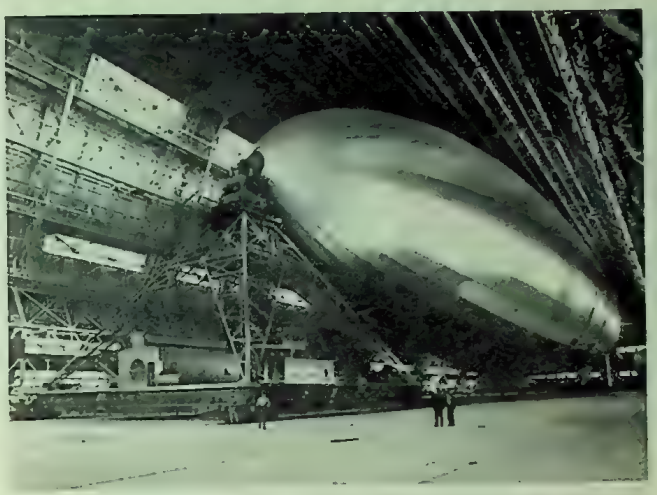
24. Weilheimer house, 932 VILLA STREET--By 1905 Julius Weilheimer and family were living here. Weilheimer was born in Mountain View and was associated with the family merchandise business. Before moving to San Francisco in 1907, he had served as postmaster and town trustee.

25. 1025 and 1043 VILLA STREET--These twin houses were built by Mahlon K. Taylor, an early contractor, in 1904-05. He built one for his family and sold the other.

26. 1114 VILLA STREET--This house is one of the few examples of the Queen Anne style in Mountain View, although several modifications have altered the original design. It was built about 1895 and was once the home of Judge Benjamin E. Burns who was active in the civic affairs of early Mountain View. It later housed the City's first library.

27. Pacific Press Boarding House, 1450 VILLA STREET-- When Pacific Press moved from Oakland in 1904, they built this home for their female workers. The building is now used for offices and storage.

Moffett Field



INSIDE DIRIGIBLE HANGAR, the Macon appears considerably smaller. The hangar was designed to handle even larger, future airships. (Official Navy Photograph)

County Commissioner Ann Hines

Dirigible Hangar No. 1, Moffett Field--Following a vigorous valley-wide campaign effort, a site between the neighboring towns of Mountain View and Sunnyvale was selected to serve as the West Coast's lighter-than-air aviation base in 1931. President Hoover created the Sunnyvale Naval Air Station to house the Navy's newest airship, the USS Macon. Tragedy struck just eight days before the base was to be commissioned, however, when the Macon's sister ship, USS Akron, crashed off the coast of New Jersey. Among those killed was Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, and the Sunnyvale base was renamed Moffett Field Naval Air Station. The Macon subsequently crashed off the coast of Monterey in 1935, bringing an end to the dirigible program in the United States.

USS MACON enters Dirigible Hangar No. 1 at Moffett Field. The giant hangar was completed in 1933. (Official Navy Photograph)

Sunnyvale

The Sunnyvale Historical Society & Museum Association and County Commissioner Ann Hines

1. Libby's, 444 W. CALIFORNIA AVENUE--Expanding their successful midwest operation, Libby, McNeil & Libby built this cannery in Sunnyvale in 1907 to add California fruits to their many nationally-known products.

2. Collins-Scott Winery, 775 CASCADE DRIVE--A large winery was established here in 1879 by San Francisco saloon operator Lemuel Collins. His widow continued the business and was later assisted by Scott, her second husband. They earned premium gold medals for their fine wines and brandies. Although the four-story brick winery is gone, the distillery remains. It has been converted into a private residence with the addition of dormer windows.

*3. Wright house, 1234 CRANBERRY AVENUE--The home and farm of William Wright, a 49'er who left the gold fields to farm in Santa Clara Valley, are depicted in several late 1800s valley publications. The colonial features around the doorway may have been added in a 1918 remodelling. The tank house was recently moved to the street side of the house in efforts to preserve it when the grounds were subdivided.

4. Butcher house, 870 EL CAMINO REAL--In 1895, Rolla Butcher II built this farmhouse on what was

SCHUCKL'S CANNERY office building designed by William W. Wurster, as it appeared before construction of the Fair Oaks Avenue overpass. (Courtesy of California Canners & Growers)

known as "Butcher's Corner". The family has owned the property since 1881 and the redwood barn was built sometime between 1881 and 1895.

5. Early Eichler houses, DAWN DRIVE & Sunnymont Avenue--These houses, dating from the late 1940s, represent an early period in Joe Eichler's pioneering development of "mass-produced, yet varied, spec house design."

6. Del Monte, 185 E. EVELYN AVENUE--Typical of turn-of-the-century commercial building, this warehouse was constructed in 1904 by Madison and Bonner Packing Co. for the processing and storage of dried fruit. It later became a seed germination laboratory and distribution plant for the California Packing Corporation, better known by its trademark "Del Monte".

7. Schuckl's/California Canners & Growers, 182 S. FAIR OAKS AVENUE--One of the largest independent canneries, Schuckl & Co. commissioned noted bay area architect William W. Wurster to design this office building for them in 1942. It is regarded by architectural historians as a "masterpiece among his non-residential work."

8. Joshua Hendy Iron Works/Westinghouse, HENDY AVENUE--Joshua Hendy was a 49'er who found manufacturing mining machinery to be more lucrative than mining for gold. When his San Francisco plant was destroyed in 1906, Sunnyvale was selected for the new factory site. The *Iron Men of Hendy* played a critical manufacturing role in the U.S. during both world wars. The plant was acquired by Westinghouse in 1947 and their Marine Division continues to use the original Mission Revival style office building. In 1978 the Hendy Iron Works was declared a National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark.

9. Goldy Machine Company/Westinghouse, HENDY AVENUE--Just west of the Iron Works, the Goldy Machine Company constructed its "magnificent plant" in 1905. Circumstances prevented initial operations until sometime after 1907 and the plant later became Woolridge Manufacturing Company, producers of earth-moving equipment. It is part of Westinghouse today.

10. 1st Store & Post Office, 101 S. MURPHY AVENUE--The commercial block of Murphy Avenue started here in 1898 with Frank Cornell's store and the Encinal Post Office. Encinal, which means "place where the live oaks grow", was the town's early name. The Sunnyvale Court was held upstairs in the late 1930s. The remodelled building has been the Miramar Pool Hall & Cafe for the past 30 years.

11. 1st Bank building, 197 S. MURPHY AVENUE--When it was built in 1907 by C.C. Spalding, this was a red brick turn-of-the-century bank building. In 1922 the Bank of Sunnyvale was acquired by A.P. Giannini, whose Bank of Italy later became Bank of America. Giannini constructed a new building (now demolished) on the diagonally opposite corner and the old bank building was subsequently remodelled to its present appearance.

JOSHUA HENDY IRON WORKS played a critical manufacturing role in the U.S. during both World Wars. Now Westinghouse on Hendy Avenue. (Courtesy of Sunnyvale Historical Society)

12. Stowell-Spalding Block, 198 S. MURPHY AVENUE--This original commercial block building was erected in 1906-07 by brothers-in-law C.L. Stowell and C.C. Spalding. Upstairs is Stowell Hall, the first public meeting hall in town. Downstairs is the oldest continuous business in downtown Sunnyvale, The Kirkish Store, est. 1924.

13. 604 N. PASTORIA AVENUE--This house is believed to have been built by Captain John Bernard, schooner & landingman. Bernard's holdings included what became known as Jagels' Landing, when George Jagels purchased the ship's landing in 1880.

14. Briggs-Stelling house, POME AVENUE near Ticonderoga--George H. Briggs, a Boston crockery merchant, married neighboring rancher W.S. Hollenbeck's daughter in 1858 and built his home here in the late 1800s. It is photographed in the 1896 *Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers* book. It was subseently damaged by fire when Briggs' children were developing film in the attic. Henry G. Stelling bought the property in 1906 and remodelled the house to its current Spanish villa style.

15. Jubilee Incubator Company, 102 S. SUNNYVALE AVENUE--One of the world's largest manufacturers of chicken incubators, brooders and poultryman's supplies, Jubilee moved its plant from Oakland to Sunnyvale around 1907. The trademark *Jubilee* on an incubator or brooder was boasted to be "the same as *'sterling'* on silver!"

***16. Site of Martin Murphy, Jr. homestead, 252 N. SUNNYVALE AVENUE--The Murphy-Townsend-Stephens group was the first party to successfully cross the Sierra mountains by wagon. Entering California in 1844, they opened the way for successive waves of overland migration. Since their was no local sawmill industry, Murphy had to order his home pre-fabricated from Bangor, Maine. The framed house was shipped in parts around the Horn and reassembled on the site with wooden pegs and rawhide strips. Known as "Bayview Ranch", it was a focal point of political and social activity in the valley and was occuped by Murphy family members for over a century. It was demolished in 1961.

17. Spalding house, 759 SUNNYVALE-SARATOGA ROAD--John Fuller Spalding came to California from Waverly, Iowa in 1899 and built this "ranch residence on the Sunnyvale to Saratoga Road". His son, C.C. Spalding, and son-in-law, C.L. Stowell, built many of the early commercial properties on Murphy Avenue.

18. Stowell house, 901 SUNNYVALE-SARATOGA ROAD--Charles Lincoln Stowell also came to California from Waverly, Iowa in 1899. He purchased this 1890 home for his family, members of which have occupied it continuously ever since. With his brother-in-law, C.C. Spalding, he helped develop the early town on Murphy Avenue.

19. Fremont High School, 1279 SUNNYVALE-SARATOGA ROAD--Built in 1925, this Mission Revival style school was designed by William H. Weeks, an architect noted for his northern California school designs.

BANK OF SUNNYVALE, Murphy Avenue looking west on Washington, before major remodelling. (Courtesy of Sunnyvale Historical Society)

Cupertino

Henrietta Marcotte of the Cupertino Historical Society and County Commissioner Ann Hines.

1. Maryknoll Seminary, 23000 CRISTO REY DRIVE--This familiar landmark off Fwy 280 was built in 1926 to train missionaries for service in the Orient. Its blend of Spanish and Oriental motifs was the work of Boston architects McGinnis & Walsh. Architect Walsh was brother to Bishop James Anthony Walsh, co-founder of the original Maryknoll Fathers order in New York in 1911. The seminary closed in 1968 and it is a retirement center for Maryknoll priests and brothers.

2. Mariani Fruit Packing Company, 10930 N. DE ANZA BOULEVARD--The complex of buildings and equipment between Fwy 280 and Homestead Road represent the evolution of the fruit packing business started in 1919 by Paul Mariani, Sr.

*3. Collins School, 20441 HOMESTEAD ROAD--In 1889 this was a one-room school designed by J.O. McKee and built by Enoch Parrish. In 1908 an addition was made by Wolfe & McKenzie, and a 1914 addition brought the building to its current four-room size. The bell in the tower probably dates to a previous 1869 Collins School. Formation of a consolidated district closed the school in 1921. When Homestead Road was widened in 1959 the school was moved from its original corner location to its present site by the Cupertino de Oro Club.

4. Woelffel Cannery, 10120 IMPERIAL AVENUE, Monta Vista area--This facility, believed to have been built in the early 1920s, was purchased in 1927 by Richard Woelffel. The only cannery in the western side of the county, its roofline was subsequently changed to its present configuration.

***5. Arroyo de San Joseph Cupertino, 21840 MC CLELLAN ROAD--The "arroyo" was named by the Juan Bautista de Anza party when they camped on its banks March 25-26, 1776 en route to San Francisco where they initiated a colony, mission and presidio. The creek, which used to be known as Cupertino Creek, is now called Stevens Creek.

6. McClellan Ranch Park, 22221 MC CLELLAN ROAD--A portion of one of the oldest ranches along Stevens Creek, W.T. McClellan's ranch is now a city park and includes Charles M. Baer's replica of his father's 1888 Blacksmith Shop and the tank house from the Enoch Parrish property.

7. Picchetti Winery, 13100 MONTEBELLO ROAD--The stone winery still standing on this property dates from 1885. Vincenso Picchetti built the first house on the property about 1882, followed by a larger residence in 1886. Both homes, plus the stone winery, were in the Picchetti family until 1976. The setting remains intact as part of the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District.

8. Perrone Ranch, 17100 MONTEBELLO ROAD--Dr. Osea Perrone of San Francisco owned over 1500 acres of vineyards on Montebello Ridge. A pre-1890 stone cellar is still in use by today's Ridge Vineyards.

COLLINS SCHOOL after the 1908 addition. Now Cupertino de Oro Club, Homestead Road. (Courtesy of California History Center)

PICCHETTI HOME, a 4th of July "moment of unforgettable hospitality", around 1912-15, Montebello Road. (Courtesy of California History Center)

9. Montebello School, 15101 MONTEBELLO ROAD--This one-room school was built in 1892 to serve the children of the Montebello Ridge area. A new school was erected in 1975. People of the area hope to preserve the old school as a museum.

**10. Woodhills, 22800 PROSPECT ROAD--San Francisco newspaper editor Fremont Older and his wife Cora Baggerly Older built this home in 1913. The house is believed to have been designed by architects Frederick Wolfe and Charles W. McCall. The Olders entertained a wide circle of literary/political friends around a large swimming pool below the main house. An adjacent adobe tile structure was constructed in 1923 from materials Mrs. Older salvaged from an 1847 adobe that was being dismantled in San Jose. The adobe is a caretaker residence for the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District. The main house is being restored by a private party under a lease with the District.

11. de La Veaga Tack House, 10805 STEVENS CANYON ROAD--Flamboyant attorney and descendant of a prominent old Spanish family, Joseph de La Veaga created a palatial homestead for himself in 1909 on the old Selenger Ranch property. All that remains is the "Tack House", a commodious stable which cost some $14,000 when it was built in 1913 and had its own veterinary facility. It is now used as a club house by the Rancho Deep Cliff subdivision.

12. R. Cali & Bro., 20430 STEVENS CREEK BLVD--Agricultural products are still produced in the metal grain towers and brick warehouses of the Cali feed and grain mill at Cupertino's busy "Crossroads" intersection. The mill has been operated by three generations of Cali family members since its founding in 1926 by two Italian immigrant brothers, Rosario and Guiseppe Cali.

**13. Le Petit Trianon, 21250 STEVENS CREEK BLVD--Originally located where the Flint Center stands today, this neo-classical residence was designed by Willis Polk for Cupertino's first millionaire, Charles Baldwin. Baldwin started his estate, known as "Beaulieu", in 1887 with 70 acres of vineyards. The name "Le Petit Trianon" appears to have been given by a subsequent owner, refering to the building's size rather than its architectural origin. Other reminders of the early estate evident on the De Anza College campus grounds are the stone winery and underground cellars (bookstore/cafeteria), 1880s guest cottages, and remnants of the gardens, pools and walls. The relocated and restored building is now the California History Center.

*14. Parrish house site, STEVENS CREEK BLVD, across from De Anza College. (Damaged by fire and demolished in 1975.) Victorian trim from the 1895 Enoch J. Parrish home was used to build a gazebo in Memorial Park on the former Parrish property. The tank house was moved to McClellan Ranch Park where it has been reassembled.

15. Nathan Hall's Tank House, 22021 STEVENS CREEK BLVD--Nathan Hall was one of the original settlers in the Monta Vista area in the 1850s. By 1910, the property was known as Oakdell Ranch and was later owned by David J. Davis who raised thoroughbred race horses, including the famous "Phar Lap". The double tank house has been converted into a private residence.

16. 22961 STEVENS CREEK BLVD--This house originally belonged to the daughter of pioneer John Snyder and is one of the oldest homes in Cupertino.

WOODHILLS, as it appeared in 1914 before any planting around the house, end of Prospect Road. (Courtesy of Fremont Older Collection, California Historical Society)

Saratoga

Melita Oden, Saratoga Historical Foundation, and County Commissioner Gail Woolley

***1. CITY OF SARATOGA--The De Anza exploring party passed through March 25, 1776. Lumbering had begun in the mountains by 1847, and brought settlers by 1850. Other industries developed: a lime quarry (1850s), grist mill (1854), tannery (1863), paper mill (1850s) and pasteboard mill (1870). The Pacific Congress Springs Resort was established in 1866 and existed until 1942.

2. Austin School, 19010 AUSTIN WAY--When the school was built in 1912, this portion of brick roadway was still part of the Saratoga-Los Gatos Road. A lively settlement called Austin Corners existed here at the turn of the century.

3. 19908 BELLA VISTA--This Mediterranean style house was designed by Willis Polk and was built on the site of the old Frank Farwell ranch, Rancho Bella Vista, in 1917. In later years it was the home of Robert Kirkwood, a State Assemblyman and a State Controller.

4. Plaza & Memorial Arch, BIG BASIN WAY and Saratoga-Los Gatos Road--In 1916 a group of ten citizens formed a company into which each put $1,000, bought land and developed a park to provide an attractive entrance to the village of Saratoga. The Memorial Arch was erected in 1919 to honor Saratoga men who lost their lives in World War I. This was the first memorial in the County to the World War dead and was designed by the San Francisco architect Bruce Porter. In 1922, title to the park was transferred to the community. In 1964 the highway was widened and the plaza was redesigned, requiring the arch to be moved to a small area across from the plaza.

5. Hogg Building, 14415 BIG BASIN WAY--This commercial structure was built in 1910 by Johnson Kerr and purchased by Dr. Robert L. Hogg in 1912. Part of the building has always been occupied by a drugstore.

6. Saratoga State Bank, 14421 BIG BASIN WAY--Saratoga's first bank building was constructed of brick in 1913. The exterior remains in original condition although the interior was converted for use as a bar.

7. 14471 BIG BASIN WAY--When built in the late 1880s by Mrs. Hannah McCarthy, this was considered Saratoga's most handsome business building. The first floor housed a general store and post office, and the second floor a residence flat. The bay windows have been removed from the front and the entire building stuccoed over.

8. Hutchinson Building, 14495 BIG BASIN WAY--This was one of two business buildings built in 1884 by John Hutchinson, a pioneer of the 1850s, who owned the Saratoga lime kiln. The walls of the lower story are ten inches thick. A meat market originally occuped this level and a meeting hall the upper floor.

9. Cloud-Smith Building, 14503 BIG BASIN WAY--Also built by John Hutchinson in 1884, this structure housed a general store which he operated for some years. It was later taken over by Samuel Cloud and, eventually, by his son-in-law, Thomas Smith. Upstairs was a social hall and a meeting place.

10. 14519 BIG BASIN WAY--This typical store building was erected by Daniel McCarthy around 1890. It has long been known as the Green Store Building because of the color of its paint.

11. 14525 BIG BASIN WAY--This cottage dates back to at least the early 1890s.

MEMORIAL ARCH honoring World War I dead, located across from the Plaza on Big Basin Way. Note Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road through the archway in this 1920s photo. (Courtesy of Saratoga Historical Foundation)

ELLIS HOUSE, one of Saratoga's early homes, built in 1885, on Fruitvale Avenue. (Courtesy of Saratoga Historical Foundation)

12. Pettis Livery Stable, 14605 BIG BASIN WAY--This typical livery stable was built in 1898 and, like all such structures of that era, was important to the community it served.

13. 14605 BIG BASIN WAY--This redwood structure was restored in 1958 to a Colonial Saltbox style after many years of neglect. The house was originally built in 1875-76 and has hand-hewn redwood timbers, a low ceiling, and a large central fireplace. Erwin T. King, co-owner of Saratoga Paper Mill, is believed to have rented this house from John Chisholm. From 1893 to 1903 it was a hotel called The Oriental House.

14. 14630 BIG BASIN WAY--The original owner, John Henry, was the engineer at the Saratoga Paper Mill. He purchased the land and built the house in 1869.

15. 14669 BIG BASIN WAY--This redwood cottage was built in 1881 and is surrounded by oaks and gardens.

16. Hakone Gardens, 21000 BIG BASIN WAY--Mrs. Charles Stein purchased ten-plus acres in 1918 and built a cluster of buildings. She hired a former court gardener of the Emporer of Japan, named Ihara, to design a two-acre garden. Shintani was the architect of the guest house. A "rooted" redwood and bamboo gate were bought from the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition, along with an authentic Tea House. The garden was called Hakone after a mountain resort and lake in Fiji-Hakone National Park in Southeast Honshu. The City of Saratoga purchased the property in 1964 for a city park.

17. 20611 BROOKWOOD LANE--This two-story redwood house, built in the 1860s, was the home of Henry Jarboe, Saratoga's first blacksmith. He first came to the village in 1852. He took a prominent part in community life and was one member of a permanent committee to further the project of building a road through the redwoods from Saratoga to Santa Cruz. He also organized the first school in Saratoga.

18. Odd Fellows Home, 14500 FRUITVALE AVENUE--The Odd Fellows built this Mission Revival style building as a home for the aged. It was dedicated on May 15, 1912. John McLaren, who was a member of the IOOF, designed the gardens.

19. 14711 FRUITVALE AVENUE--One of Saratoga's early homes, it was built by J.B. Ellis in 1885.

20. Hayfield house, 20235 LA PALOMA AVENUE--This residence, designed by Julia Morgan, was built in 1920 for Mr & Mrs Chauncey Goodrich. The mansion is situated on a knoll in a 17-acre estate.

21. Hannah McCarthy's Vineyard Home, 20600 LOMITA AVENUE--The wife of Martin McCarty (also spelled McCarthy) built this house in 1877. McCarty operated the Toll Gate on the old lumber road, now Big Basin Way, and was the founder of Saratoga. The village was called "McCartysville" until 1865.

22. 20680 MARION AVENUE--This 1880s cottage was originally the home of J.E. Foster, Justice of the Peace and county roadmaster in the 1880s and 1890s.

23. 20731 MARION AVENUE--This house, dating from the 1880s, first belonged to L.B. Pollard, member of a prominent early family.

24. 20105 MENDELSOHN LANE--This residence has fine woodwork and marble fireplaces, and dates back at least to the 1880s.

25. Saratoga Village Library, 14410 OAK STREET--This building, designed by architect Eldredge Spencer, was built in 1927 with funds raised entirely by public subscription.

26. Lundblad's Lodge, 14534 OAK STREET--The house was built in 1905 and bought by the Lundblads in 1918 for a lodge. Run by Hazel Lundblad Bargas until 1975, this vine-covered house was a popular resort for nearly 60 years.

27. 14660 OAK STREET--This residence was built in conjunction with the pioneer Congregational Church in 1886. It is still used as a residence although the church no longer stands.

28. 14672 OAK STREET--William King was one of the founders and owners of the Saratoga Paper Mill. This two-story redwood house was built for him in 1870. The Kings were prominent in community affairs. Mrs. King was one of the Charter members of the Congregational Church in 1872. The house has been remodelled.

29. 14683 OAK STREET--In 1905 the Congregational Church acquired this house, built by Clarence George in 1887, to use as a home for their missionaries when they were on leave.

**30. Saratoga Foothill Club, 20399 PARK PLACE--The Clubhouse was designed by architect Julia Morgan in 1915, financed by public subscription. It has always been a woman's club and cultural center for Saratogans.

***31. Paul Masson Mountain Winery, PIERCE ROAD--Premium wines have been produced here since the turn of the century. Although twice partially damaged by earthquake and fire, the original sandstone walls still stand. The 12th century Spanish Romanesque portal came around the Horn from Spain and was originally part of St. Patrick's Church in San Jose. After the church was destroyed by the 1906 earthquake, the portal was installed in the winery.

32. Casa Tierra, 15231 QUITO ROAD--In 1941 this adobe structure was built by Maude Meagher and Carolyn Smiley. It was the publishing house residence for *World Youth*, an international children's magazine intended to promote world peace. The two women, with the help of a few area Indians, made the adobe by hand from clay on-site. The roof tile, obtained in Santa Barbara, is the last of the handmade tile used in the construction of the California missions. It is reported to be the largest secular adobe in North America; it has 13,000 sq ft of floor space.

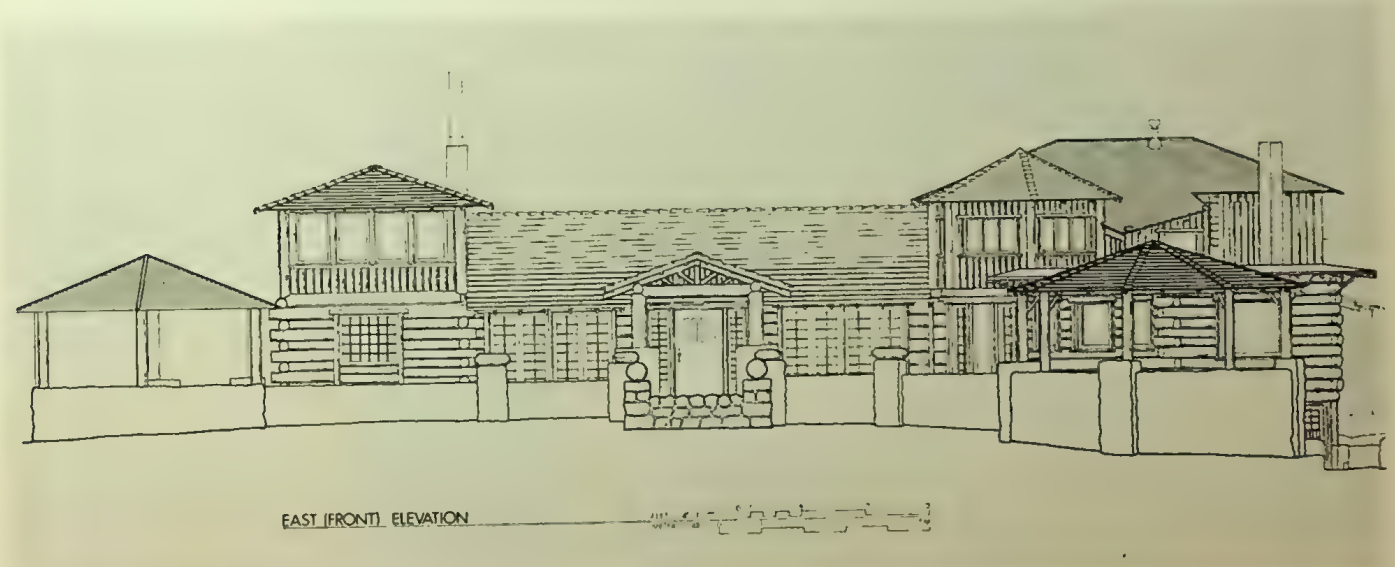
**33. Welch-hurst, Sanborn Skyline Park, SANBORN ROAD--This family retreat was established in the early 1900s by one of the County's most popular Judges on the Superior Court, James R. Welch. Its rustic architectural style is expressive of the romantic "back to nature" movement that flourished at the turn of the century. The use of indigenous building materials and integration of the house with its site, a forested terrace of the Santa Cruz Mountains, is unique in the County.

34. 14005 SARATOGA AVENUE--This house was built for the Meason family by Willis Morrison, the father of Mrs. John Cox of the pioneer Cox family, in the 1870s. It is redwood; the porch was added sometime later.

35. 14075 SARATOGA AVENUE--E.M. Cunningham built this cottage in 1882. The Cunningham's daughter, Florence, authored *Saratoga's First Hundred Years*.

36. 14120 SARATOGA AVENUE--The Cunningham family still occupies this home built in 1889 by J.C. Cunningham.

37. 14189 SARATOGA AVENUE--This cottage was built in the early 1870s by Ludwig Thomy.



WELCH-HURST redwood lodge in Sanborn Skyline Park, as drawn by HABS (Historic American Buildings Survey)

38. 14300 SARATOGA AVENUE--This two-story redwood house remains relatively unchanged from its original appearance in the 1870s. Three pioneer families have lived in it -- the Dressers, the Curriers, and the Cunninghams.

39. 20360 SARATOGA-LOS GATOS ROAD--This house was built by David C. Bell in 1904. A prominent leader in the community, Bell was instrumental in the establishment of the first library in Saratoga in 1903, and a member of the Saratoga Improvement Association.

40. Museum, Historical Park, 20450 SARATOGA-LOS GATOS ROAD--This storefront structure was built in 1904 or 1905 and served as a drugstore, grocery, creamery & restaurant, variety store, and for 25 years as a dress shop called "Swanee's". The property was sold in 1975 and the building donated to the Saratoga Historical Foundation which had it moved from its original Big Basin Way location to its present site in the Saratoga Historical Park.

41. McWilliams house, Historical Park, 20460 SARATOGA-LOS GATOS ROAD--This redwood cottage, one of Saratoga's earliest homes, was built in the 1860s. It has been moved to the Saratoga Historical Park from Big Basin Way where it was the home of Saratoga's second blacksmith.

42. 20375 SARATOGA-LOS GATOS ROAD--The G.A.Wood family built this Georgian Colonial style house in 1911.

43. Methodist-Episcopal Church, 20490 SARATOGA-LOS GATOS ROAD--The church was built in 1895 of redwood and was painted white. It had a small congregation for over 30 years, but since then has been used by various businesses. From 1927 to 1939 artist Theodore Wores had his gallery in the church and his studio in an adjoining building.

**44. Villa Montalvo, entrance gates marked on the SARATOGA-LOS GATOS ROAD--This Mediterranean style mansion is the former home of U.S. Senator James D. Phelan, who named his estate after a 16th century Spanish novelist. Designed by Curlett & Son, it was built in 1912. The main door of the house came from a palace in Granada, Spain and the gardens were designed by John McLaren. The building is maintained as an art gallery and cultural center by the Montalvo Association and the Montalvo Service Group. The grounds are maintained as an arboretum by the County's Parks & Recreation Dept.

45. Nippon Mura Inn, SARATOGA-LOS GATOS ROAD--In 1902 T.J. Morris developed a resort for San Franciscans. The structures were built in modified Japanese traditional style. One of the buildings remains as part of La Hacienda Inn.

46. 14051 SARATOGA-SUNNYVALE ROAD--This home was built in 1914 by Neil Carmichael. Together with his brother Daniel and Thomas Hubbard, he ran a lumber mill above Saratoga from 1889 to 1911. The interiors are redwood.

47. 20770 WILDWOOD WAY--This house was built in 1851 and is the oldest house still standing in Saratoga. It was the home of James P. Springer, one of the earliest residents in McCarthysville (later Saratoga). He settled on the land across the creek and planted the first orchard of any consequence on the west side of Santa Clara Valley. He served on the first school board and was a member of the state legislature. He came to California overland in 1841 with the Bidwell-Bartleson party. It is believed that this wood house was pre-fab and that the pre-marked lumber was brought around the Horn.

Monte Sereno

County Commissioner Christi Welter

1. Claravale Guernsey Farm, 18170 BICKNELL ROAD--This greenbelted 12-acre farm is a prize-winning dairy with 75 cows, pastures, ponds, several barns, a milk shed and house. The property was at one time part of the 100-acre Scott farm on Quito Road. When it was purchased in 1931 by present owner Kenneth Peake there was only a small cow barn, an old two-story house in disrepair, and a dying prune orchard. Peake tore down the old house and, using the same lumber, built the present small home. The old barn has been added to and new ones built. A lilac bush and plum tree still grow near what was the front door of the original house.

2. Daves house, 17560 DAVES AVENUE--This 1873 farmhouse is one of the oldest buildings in Monte Sereno. It was owned by John E. Daves who crossed the plains to Santa Clara Valley with his parents in 1852. In 1870 he bought a 500-acre farm on what is now Winchester Boulevard.

3. 17990 DAVES AVENUE--A retired seaman built this Victorian farmhouse about 1890; the front door faces magnetic North. Later owners, the Hitts, installed a pipe organ in the water tower and held church services on the second floor of the barn. Hitt ordained himself a minister and called his church group "Hittites". The Hitts added a third building and manufactured fireworks until WWII, when they switched to rodent bombs.

4. *Arroyo del Ajo* John Steinbeck House, 16250 GREENWOOD LANE--John Steinbeck built the original portion of this house in 1934. He wrote *Grapes of Wrath* and *Of Mice and Men* on the front patio and in the living room of the guest house.

5. 16091 GREENWOOD ROAD--Dr. Smith retired as head of the Yale University Medical School and built this residence in 1913. The house is Moorish-Spanish style with a large walled garden and a three-story water tower. Built against the courtyard are coops where one of the daughters kept prize chickens, and in a corner of the courtyard there is a teahouse.

HITT HOUSE at 17990 Daves Avenue, as it was photographed around 1926.

Los Gatos

MOSER HOUSE at 75 Alpine Avenue has the date "1889" recorded under the fireplace mantle. (Courtesy of Los Gatos Museum)

Kathryn Morgan, Mardi Gualtieri & William A. Wulf of the Los Gatos Heritage Preservation Society and County Commissioner Ann Hines.

FAIRVIEW PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT

"Fairview Plaza" was the original name given this cul-de-sac termination of Pennsylvania Avenue on F.H. McCullagh's 1885 survey map. The neighborhood of predominately pre-1900 homes retains its original features with a landscaped focal island and "Turnstile Walk" pedestrian path at the east end of Fairview Avenue.

1. 75 ALPINE AVENUE--The date "1889" is recorded under the marble fireplace mantle of this house. The entry hall is two stories with a 180° staircase of hand-turned walnut.

2. Stone wall, ALPINE AVENUE--The rock used to build this rustic, early 20th century wall is believed to have come from the gravel pit that has since been converted to Lake Vasona.

3. Massol-Watkins house, 328 BACHMAN--In 1885 Frank F. Watkins, co-owner of Watkins-Skinkle Drug Store, purchased Massol's 20-acre almond orchard and built this house. Its steeply pitched roof is reminiscent of the snow shedding roofs of some eastern houses.

4. Mountain Springs Pump House, west of BEAN & Massol--This was built about 1893, possibly by Harry Perrin whose name is inscribed on two of the "well" tops. It was composed of four brick cylinder "wells" with three-foot circular openings at the top. A development is planned around the present pumping station.

5. Waterman house, 45 BROADWAY--This Italianate style house was built by John B. Waterman in the late 1880s. During renovation though, window latches were discovered with a patent date "1866".

6. 33 COLLEGE AVENUE--Construction date for this house may have been 1871, according to early tax records, making it one of the oldest remaining private homes in town. It was a laundry and boarding house during the 1940s.

7. Los Gatos Presbyterian Church, 101 CHURCH STREET--Originally built in 1885, this structure was remodelled for private office use when the church moved its services to a new building on Shannon Road in 1958.

**8. Forbes Mill Annex, CHURCH STREET & Highway 17--The town grew around the four-story stone flour mill Scotsman James Alexander Forbes built along the creek in 1854. In 1880 an annex was attached to the north wall of the mill building, and by 1881 Forbes was producing 200 barrels a day of Los Gatos Water Mill Flour. Since 1887 the complex has housed the Los Gatos Ice & Power Co., a PG&E substation, a naval museum, and a youth center. The mill was torn down around 1916, leaving only the annex.

9. Stone wall, COLLEGE AVENUE & Main Street--Luigi Mariotti had an Italian stonemason construct this stone and brick wall in 1910. It bordered the family's commercial property which included a hotel, saloon, and the Los Gatos Soda Works.

10. Sacred Heart Novitiate, end of COLLEGE AVENUE--The Franciscan Trail, or Santa Cruz Road of 1791, ran through this property that the Jesuits purchased in 1886 for a novice retreat and winery. Although the four-story brick novitiate building is gone, the winery is still operational. By 1926, a number of additions had been made to the property and its boundaries had expanded from the original 39 acres to 200 acres. It is now a retirement home for priests.

11. Sanborn Young Oriental house, 16600 CYPRESS WAY--Chinese laborers were used to build this house in 1909 for Senator Sanborn Young and his young wife, author Ruth Comfort Mitchell. The house is four stories high with 5,000 sq. feet.

12. Skinkle house, 129 EDELEN, Pharmacist A. Skinkle, Jr., co-owner of Watkins-Skinkle Drug Store at the corner of Main and Santa Cruz, built this Queen Anne style home in 1890.

13. Miles house, 130 EDELEN--This Queen Anne style house was built by contractor/developer O.E. Miles in 1886. It was used as a movie set in 1970 for Orson Wells' film, *The Toy Factory*.

14. Sund house, 107 FOSTER ROAD--Built in 1884 by Herman Sund, Swedish immigrant and contractor for many early Los Gatos homes, this house remains occupied by family descendants.

15. Hooke house, 25 GLEN RIDGE--This house was built in 1898 and was the home of George Hooke, owner of the Los Gatos Canning Company. Mr Hooke was one of the first Los Gatos residents to install electricity.

16. Crummey-Turner house, 33 GLEN RIDGE--D.C. Crummey, whose son John Crummey founded Food Machinery (now FMC), built this house about 1893. From 1909 to 1952 it was the home of George W. Turner, first manager of the Los Gatos Telephone Co , and was then purchased by his granddaughter. Although remodelled extensively, the ornamental pediments, cornices, and slender porch pillars are original features.

17. Malpas house, 55 HERNANDEZ--Alfred Malpas, manager of Los Gatos Wine & Fruit Co., built this house in 1887. Noted for its decorative facade and stained glass windows, the house has 54 doors, 14 rooms, and a basement. It also featured two baths (one upstairs and one down), piped-in hot and cold water, and gas heating (manufactured from gasoline) throughout.

FORBES MILL Annex, an 1880 two-story addition to James Forbes' original four-story stone flour mill (Church Street & Hwy 17).

18. Macabee Gopher Trap Building, 110 LOMA ALTA--Built in 1894, this was the home of Zephyr Macabee and his family. Zephyr was a clerk at the El Monte Hotel who in 1900 invented the Macabee Gopher Trap--hailed as a godsend by Santa Clara Valley orchardists! By the mid-1920s, some 1,000 traps were being produced per day.

19. Market Street School, 179 LOMA ALTA--This house was built in 1891. Starting in 1894, one room of the house was used as a primary school for over 20 years. It became a private residence once again in 1917.

20. Johnson house, 49 LOS GATOS BLVD--This house was built prior to 1876 (perhaps as early as 1866) by Peter Johnson, a teamster whose barn and blacksmith shop were across the road. Johnson was mayor of Los Gatos from 1892-94 and was one of the town's first subdividers. The house has undergone very little structural change in the past 100 years.

21. Simon house, 207 LOS GATOS BLVD--This Italianate style house was built in the late 1880s or early 1890s by D.P. Simon. Simon introduced an ordinance regulating saloons in Los Gatos in 1905 and was elected to the newly formed Chamber of Commerce in 1910.

22. Old Vineland School, 269 LOS GATOS BLVD--This building was moved from Farley Road in 1906 and is presently a private residence.

23. Sunshine Market, 308 E. MAIN--This building dates back to 1905 and is a classic example of a neighborhood store. It is now The Store Antiques.

24. Fretwell Building, E. MAIN & University--Built by a jeweler in 1906, this was the First National Bank of Los Gatos from 1912-1918. It is now an antique shop.

25. Beckwith Block-Rex Hotel, 31 E. MAIN--Known as the Beckwith Block, this building was erected in 1891. It housed the post office in 1894 and later became the Rex Hotel.

26. Rankin Block, E. MAIN & Montebello--Built on the site of the Wilcox Block, which was destroyed by fire in 1901, this building housed the post office from 1917 to 1948.

27. Ford's Opera House, 140 W. MAIN--Built in 1904, Eugene Ford's Opera House was a social center in town for many years. As Opera House Antiques, the building retains its unique stamped-tin panels on the ceiling and upper walls.

28. Rice house, 312 W. MAIN--This early 1880s home was purchased about 1896 by Dr. Rice, one of Los Gatos' first dentists. Substantial interior and exterior renovation was done in 1970.

29. First National Bank Building, 198 W. MAIN--This was the First National Bank of Los Gatos (replacing an earlier structure) from 1920 until 1955. It housed several different businesses until 1973, when it was completely restored for savings & loan purposes by Homestead Savings.

BECKWITH BLOCK-Rex Hotel, 31 E. Main, as it appeared shortly after its completion in 1891. (Courtesy of Los Gatos Museum)

30. Old Parker Ranch, 16000 MARCHMONT DRIVE--The original tank house, guest house, and remodelled barn remain from Col. James Parker's ranch. The ranch became Children's Country School in 1936 and has been Hillbrook School since 1960.

**31. McCullagh-Jones house, 18000 OVERLOOK ROAD--After a period in Pennsylvania, Frank McCullagh returned to Los Gatos in 1901, re-purchased his former property, and hired architect Willis Polk to redesign and enlarge his farmhouse. Polk was assisted in the design, a prototype of the Mission Revival style, by architect George Washington Percy. The house was cut in two and pulled apart by teams of horses. The present arcaded loggia was built to join the two halves. Dr & Mrs Horace Jones owned the home from 1939 until 1961.

32. Simond adobe, 14610 QUITO ROAD--Claude Simond, a native of France, acquired several thousand acres of rancho lands in 1852 for his El Rancho de las Uvas. When Simon defaulted on his payments, Edward Auzerais of San Jose acquired the rancho in 1857 and subdivided it. By 1884, Simond's unique two story, arch-windowed adobe had changed hands 11 times, one of its owners being the tenth child of Jose Maria Hernandez, co-grantee of Rancho Rinconada de los Gatos.

33. La Canada Building, 1 N. SANTA CRUZ AVENUE--This 1894 landmark, housing a corner drugstore (Watkins-Skinkle), offices and other firms was

called the Hofstra Block at the turn of the century. It was refurbished extensively in the early 1970s when Mt. Charley's restaurant and other firms were established on the second floor.

34. Coggeshall Mansion, 115 N. SANTA CRUZ AVENUE--The lone survivor of several large homes between Bean and Saratoga Avenues, this Queen Anne style house was built in 1891 by J.J. Hill for Australian Mrs Mary Coggeshall. E.E. Place purchased the mansion in 1917 and operated it as a mortuary until 1974. In 1976 it was bought by the Chart House Co., renovated and converted to a restaurant.

35. The Toll House, 142 S. SANTA CRUZ AVENUE--This is the oldest documented structure in Los Gatos. The 1857 redwood "shake shanty" served as office and toll house for the Santa Cruz Gap Turnpike Joint Stock Co., whose toll road passed thru Los Gatos Creek Canyon on up to Mt. Charley's toll house at the county line. James Kennedy collected the tolls, which ranged from 50¢ for a single team to $1.00 for a six-horse team.

36. The Cats, 17525 SANTA CRUZ HIGHWAY--Leo and Leona, eight-foot tall concrete mountain lions by sculptor Charles Paine, have guarded the entrance to "Poet's Canyon", the estate of noted authors, Colonel & Mrs Erskin Scott Wood, since 1922. The Cats are the official symbol for the town.

37. Shannon house, 14475 SHANNON ROAD--Thomas Shannon, a 49'er and lumberman who owned 160 acres in the area, built this farmhouse of redwood in 1866. Some believe the building served as a stage coach stop on the Los Gatos-Saratoga to Guadalupe-Coyote route.

38. Stone walls, vicinity of TOP-OF-THE-HILL & Kennedy Road--These walls were built in the 1880s by Chinese laborers who lived along the creek and were employed by landowners in the area to clear brush and poison oak and construct fences.

39. "Old Town", 50 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This structure, formerly University Avenue School, was converted to a complex of shops, restaurants, and a theater in the 1960s. Although a school had existed on the property since the late 1800s, the present building was constructed in 1923. Modelled after the mission at San Juan Capistrano, it was condemned for school use in the 1950s for seismic safety reasons.

40. Perrin house, 315 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--This is a rare example of Romanesque style architecture for a private residence. It was built in 1896 by Harry Perrin for his bride and is often called the "Honeymoon House".

41. Stone wall, WINCHESTER BLVD--This early 20th century rustic wall was dismantled for street widening in 1978 and then rebuilt. Its stones came from Los Gatos Creek.

Los Gatos Mountain Area

1. Yehudi Menuhin estate, 225 ALMA BRIDGE ROAD--World-famous violinist Yehudi Menuhin and his sister Hepzibah, a pianist, grew up in this mountain home built in the 1930s.

2. Montezuma School for Boys, BEAR CREEK ROAD--Founded in 1911 by E.A. Rogers, this Pueblo style structure is now owned by the Sisters of Presentation and is maintained as a college.

3. Bohemia, 241 LOMA PRIETA AVENUE--In the 1870s Z.A. Catton purchased what had been the Burrell Church property and built this structure known as "Bohemia". Besides being the Cattons' residence, it served as an inn frequented by writers. It is referred to as "Frenchie's Hotel" by local people.

4. "Father Riker" house, OLD SANTA CRUZ HIGHWAY--William E. ("Father") Riker, founder of a bizarre religious community in the mountain area south of Los Gatos, lived in this 1880s salt-box style house. His cult, known as "Holy City Brotherhood", was founded in 1919 and was believed by its followers to be the future "Center of the World", a utopia with Riker and his wife as King and Queen. Riker ran for governor with the sect's dogma as his platform.

5. Schultheis house, 22849 SUMMIT ROAD--This house is believed to be the oldest building still standing in the Santa Cruz Mountains. It was built by John & Susan Schultheis in 1852. A small kitchen area has been added. Just east of the Schultheis' place, was the 1859 house and ranch purchased by Joseph Chase in 1860. Chase owned a sawmill at Lexington, a bustling lumber town until the 1870s when the logging operation moved over the Santa Cruz Mountains.

6. Averill house, 22951 SUMMIT ROAD--Just in front of the Schultheis house is this frame house built in 1880 by Volney Averill who started the Summit Opera House. The outbuildings are in original condition.

Campbell

CAMPBELL UNION GRAMMAR SCHOOL designed by William H. Weeks, a few years after its construction in 1922, 11 E. Campbell Avenue.(Courtesy of Campbell Historical Museum)

Tom King, Oral History Analyst, City of Campbell, and County Commissioner Ann Hines.

1. Campbell Water Company Tower, 94 S. 1st STREET--Tallest landmark in old downtown Campbell, this tower replaced four wooden water tanks in 1928 to give pressure to the Campbell water system.

2. James Henry Campbell house, 91 S. 2nd STREET--Built about 1890 by the son of Benjamin Campbell, who founded "Campbell Station", this house still retains its original gas chandeliers.

3. J.C. Ainsley house, 112 N. 2nd STREET--Originally located next to Ainsley's Packing Co. along the railroad at Harrison & Campbell Avenues, this house was moved to its present site in 1918 by a team of horses. An Englishman, J.C. Ainsley was a pioneer industrialist who came to Campbell in 1877 and established its first cannery.

4. 51 ALICE AVENUE--This is an Aladdin pre-cut house that was shipped from Bay City, Michigan, and assembled here in 1920. Alice Avenue was named after the wife of George E. Hyde who subdivided a fruit drying yard into "Hyde Residential Park" in 1915.

5. Ralph Hyde house, 227 ALICE AVENUE--This was the first house built in "Hyde Residential Park". Ralph Hyde helped his father in the Geo. E. Hyde Co. cannery and operated the Campbell Water Co.

6. Earl Young house, 14301 S. BASCOM AVENUE--This English cottage style house was built in 1928 by architect/builder H.B. Painter for local orchardist Earl Young. The living room fireplace includes a bas-relief tile depicting the house.

7. Campbell Union High School, 1 W. CAMPBELL avenue--Built in two stages, this was the only high school in Campbell until after World War II. The Academic Building on the corner was a 1936 P.W.A. project designed by William H. and Harold H. Weeks, architects. The main building was designed in 1938 by the son, Harold H. Weeks.

8. Campbell Union Grammar School, 11 E. CAMPBELL AVENUE--This school was designed by William H. Weeks in 1922 following the consolidation of Campbell area schools in 1920. Weeks built over 400 schools in northern California. His schools are characterized by their scientific school design, Mission Revival style, and use of reinforced concrete.

COUNTRY WOMAN'S CLUB, built in 1923 to provide Campbell with a library and meeting room facilities, 274 E. Campbell Avenue. (Courtesy of Campbell Historical Museum)

9. Country Woman's Club, 274 E. CAMPBELL AVENUE--This club was founded in 1905 to support a library in town. When funds became adequate in 1923, the present building was designed by San Jose architect Higbee to be a library and a meeting room. The club sold the building in 1972 and it was renamed Briner Hall.

10. "1911" Bank of Campbell, 360 E. CAMPBELL AVENUE--Behind the white tile facade of this building is the original 1911 brick structure which was Campbell's second bank building. The interior contains the original woodwork, plaster cove ceiling, and basement vault.

11. "1895" Bank of Campbell, 365 E. CAMPBELL AVENUE--This small brick structure was Campbell's first bank, established in 1895 by the town's leading citizens, including founder Benjamin Campbell. When the bank relocated diagonally across the street in 1911, this building became offices and is now known as the Farley Building.

12. Grower's Bank Building, 400 E. CAMPBELL AVENUE--Campbell's third banking institution was the Grower's Bank which merged with San Jose's Garden City Bank to become Mercantile Trust (note sign on front) and later, Wells Fargo Bank. The bank was erected in 1922 with the two brick buildings on either side and is typical of small bank classical architecture. The interior still retains its marble wainscoting and black marble floors (beneath wood flooring). It is now being used as a theater.

13. Curry Building, 401-415 E. CAMPBELL AVENUE--The square corner tower of this Mission-style building is highly visible when approaching downtown Campbell from the east. It was built by Campbell realtor B.O. Curry in 1913. Over the years its tenants have included the "corner drugstore" and Post Office.

14. Morton house, 824 E. CAMPBELL AVENUE--Herold Morton, owner of the Campbell Lumber Yard, added many advanced features to this 1925 Mission style house, including the first residential ducted gravity-flow furnace and the first in-ground sprinkler system for the area. The Morton's older son Richard became the first mayor of Campbell after its incorporation in 1952.

15. E.R. Kennedy house, 61 CATALPA LANE--The Kennedys built this house in 1930, using the architect and builder of a southern California design they'd admired. It replaced the old Kennedy family ranch house. The courtyard has an outside fireplace and fountain; interior features include a seven-headed shower, hand-painted canvas wall coverings, and dowelled hardwood floors. Russell Kennedy was a Campbell realtor and farmer, and his wife Bessie was instrumental in building the Country Woman's Club.

*16. Fire House No. 1, 51 N. CENTRAL AVENUE--Built in 1951 by the Campbell Fire District, this was Campbell's first city-owned building following its incorporation in 1952 and served as the first city hall from 1953-1956.

17. Campbell Fruit Growers' Union ("The Factory") 93 S. CENTRAL AVENUE--What started as a cooperative fruit drying business in 1892 was purchased by George E. Hyde in 1909 and converted to a cannery. Hyde's name is still evident on the brick wall of today's "Factory" complex of restaurants and shops. Once the "largest fruit drying plant in the world", it was Sunsweet's main prune dehydrating factory from 1937 to 1971.

18. Watson-Townsend house, 142 N. CENTRAL AVENUE--Built in 1895 by Albert Watson, early Campbell merchant, this was later the home of Charles Townsend, one of the first rural free delivery mail carriers in the U.S.

19. Righter house, FOOTE AVENUE at El Patio--This house was built in 1896 by Campbell builder George Whitney for F.M. Righter. A founder of the Bank of Campbell, Masonic Lodge, and Campbell Fruit Growers' Union, Righter was the first orchardist to ship fruit out of Campbell Station from his ten acre orchard.

20. Littleton-Martin house, 1228 HARRIET AVENUE--This Classical Revival home was the center of a 26-acre estate built around 1905 by an English couple, the Littletons. The oak-studded estate with two carriage houses, three fireplaces, and servants quarters was later sold to the Martins. Today's street was named after Harriet Martin and marks the original driveway to the house.

21. Cutting house, 125 HARRISON AVENUE--Artist Frank H. Cutting, whose miniature paintings were reproduced on commercial postcards of Carmel, built this house in 1924 for his home and studio. Prized locally, two of his original paintings hang in the City Council chambers.

22. LeFevre house, 1444 MORE AVENUE--This steeply-gabled house was built in 1906 by bachelor farmer Alphonse O. LeFevre.

23. Mozart house, 16172 MOZART AVENUE--Fred and Eva Mozart were well-known vaudeville actors who performed throughout the theater circuit, including San Jose's Victory Theater. They built this house in 1906-08 and entertained such personalities as Will Rogers and Charlotte Greenwood here.

24. Herschback house, 1395 MUNRO AVENUE--This late Mission style home was built during WW II by contractor Robert Herschback. The stone wall is the foundation of an earlier house on the site, the 1890s home of I.J. Lovell. The Lovells were related to Ben Campbell and owned much land in the area.

**25. Galindo-Leigh house, 140 PETER DRIVE--This property dates back to the 1830s when it was the board & batten house of the Major Domo of Mission Santa Clara, Juan C. Galindo. In 1857 a subsequent owner transformed the structure to one reflecting his Swiss and Louisana experience with veranda, tin roof, and white paint. In 1874 Hugh Alexander Leigh's mother purchased the house and added the Queen Anne style Victorian portion facing what became Leigh Avenue. (George Leigh, youngest son of Hugh Alexander Leigh, built a "new" house for himself in 1928 in front of the old family home at 165 Leigh Avenue.)

26. 825 SAN TOMAS AQUINO ROAD--This gambrel roof "Dutch Barn" style house was built about 1905 and served as meeting place for the San Tomas Improvement Club. A small metal building in the rear housed the local volunteer fire department.

27. First Campbell Grammar School, 187 SUNNYOAKS AVENUE--This pre-1896 school was moved from 4th & Rincon Avenue around 1914 and converted into a residence. Several additions to the structure date from 1920.

28. Savage house, 1005 VIRGINIA AVENUE--A one-armed Civil War veteran, Frank Savage personally built this house, garage and barn about 1890. He was an orchardist and member of the Congregational Church. Two small windows, saved from the 1892 church, bear the names of him and his wife.

CAMPBELL AVENUE at the start of World War II, framed by branches from the 1885 Swope walnut trees. (Courtesy of Campbell Historical Museum)

Santa Clara

Historical & Landmarks Commission of Santa Clara, Sally Harvey, former County Commissioner Austen Warburton, and County Commissioner Pauline Pace.

1. Larder house, 1065 ALVISO STREET--Also called the German Colony house, this structure was a meeting place for German-born and their descendants. It was built in the 1860s and is said to have been used as a stage stop. The house is an example of a false front building.

2. Santa Clara Verein, 1082 ALVISO STREET--This frame structure was built as a club house in 1868 for people of German extraction. In its prime it was divided up for use as a gym and a place for dramatic and musical events. It is now the Handicapped War Veteran Shop.

3. Agnew Station House, 4185 BASSETT STREET--This station house is located near the railroad tracks that run alongside Lafayette Street. It is a typical example of depot architecture of 1878.

4. 1045 BENTON STREET--This building was constructed for Dr. Arthur W. Saxe in 1855. Dr. Saxe was the health officer during a smallpox epidemic in 1873 and was president of the California State Medical Society in 1880. After Dr. Saxe left the area, the office was used by Dr. Judson Paul.

5. 1075 BENTON STREET--A New England style structure, this was built as Dr. Saxe' home. Later it was occupied by Dr. J.I. Beattie, noted Santa Clara County physician, who used it for his office with the entry being at 1121 Main St.

6. 1091 BENTON STREET--Representative of one of the Queen Anne architectural variations, this house was built for the Robert Menzel family about 1895. The Menzels came to California in the early 1880s and he ultimately became City Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools. The family was in the mercantile business.

7. Juan Fatjo house, 1768 CATHERINE STREET--This house was built before 1900 for Juan Fatjo. A giant of a man, he was 6' 11" tall, and his wife, known as Teresita, was tiny. A gentleman of the old Spanish School, Fatjo was in the mercantile business. When he retired, he built an aviary large enough to include several trees. And long after carriages were out of date, he kept his beautifully polished and displayed in the carriage house.

8. Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, FRANKLIN STREET at Railroad Avenue--This depot was built in 1868, the same year that the four main railroad interests--Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, Santa Clara, and Pajaro--consolidated into the Central Pacific.

9. Franklin Hitchborn house, 1091 FREMONT STREET--This New England style house was built in 1865 for Carey Peebles and in 1882 it was purchased by Mr. Houpon, Hitchborn's father-in-law. After Houpon's death, Hitchborn and his wife lived here until the 1950s. An important figure in Santa Clara history, Hitchborn was a writer who had extensive political influence. He was active in the progressive movement that broke the strangle hold of the Southern Pacific Railraod on California politics in 1910.

10. 1191 FREMONT STREET--This pre-1900 house was built by Mr Harris. It was later occupied by the Jordan family who sold it to Henry L. Warburton, early Santa Clara banker.

***11. Morse Mansion, 981 FREMONT STREET--Charles Copeland Morse and his partner, Kellogg, bought the Pacific Seed Gardens from an eastern seed man in 1878. They developed the business into one of the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. In 1887 Morse bought out Kellogg, and in 1910 the firm located in San Juan Bautista, where its experimental research center operates today. Morse merged with Ferry & Co. in 1930 to become Ferry Morse Seed Company. The elaborate Queen Anne style home, *The house that seeds built*, dates from 1891.

12. 1460 FREMONT STREET--This Greek Revival style house was built in the 1890s and was the home of William J. Hayward, Superintendent of Santa Clara Schools, from 1911 to 1918.

13. 1051 HARRISON STREET--Built and occupied by Zibeon O. Field, a carpenter from Main, in 1891, this is an example of wedding cake Victorian style, with a shingle facing and carved balustrade.

14. 1588 HOMESTEAD ROAD--This Italianate style house was built by John Enright and was later purchased by Santa Clara mayor and merchant, William Kiely, Sr.

15. Santa Clara Central Library, 2635 HOMESTEAD ROAD--Dedicated in 1967, this structure was designed by Edward Durell Stone. The building features concrete floors and patterned walls, and a concrete barrelled ceiling reminiscent of a vaulted roof.

16. Fernando Berryessa Adobe, 373 JEFFERSON STREET--Built in the 1840s, this well-preserved adobe is one of just a few early adobes remaining in the valley. When Maria Bernal de Berryessa bought the land from the Galindo family in 1861, the adobe was already there. Maria gave the property to her son, Fernando, who had interests in the Almaden Mine. The one-and-a-half story, high-peaked adobe is still lived in today.

MORSE MANSION, "The House that Seeds Built" (981 Fremont).

17. 1210 JEFFERSON STREET--This New England style house has been occupied continuously by members of the William Higgins family. The Higgins came to Santa Clara in 1852 and purchased the entire block for two horses.

18. SES (Portuguese Religious Society), LAFAYETTE STREET at Lewis Street--This lodge is one of the main headquarters of the Portuguese Religious Society. Focal point for celebrations and annual events of this religious group, it plays an important role in the ethnic awareness of Santa Clara.

19. 590 LINCOLN STREET--Built in the 1800s by a Scandinavian carpenter named Linderoth, this residence has interesting carpentry twists in its design. For many years it was home for two of Linderoth's children, Emma and Carl, who were active in the educational field in Santa Clara.

20. Carmelite Monastery, 1000 LINCOLN STREET--Known as the Pierce Ranch in 1866, this property was purchased by Senator James Phelan in 1913. Phelan provided the means for the building of a monastery by the Carmelite order and, upon its completion in 1916, his sister joined the Order. The architects were Maginnis & Walsh. At the Paris International Exposition in 1925, their plans for the chapel were judged to be the most perfect New World example of Spanish Ecclesiastical architecture. Still remaining on the monastery grounds is evidence of the old Pierce Ranch in gardens, the carriage house, and the tank house.

21. 1380 LINCOLN STREET--Known sometimes as the Morgan house, this residence was built about 1897 by real estate magnate John Center for his niece, Margaret Center Morgan. Made of wood shipped 'round the Horn, it originally had three floors and 16 rooms. In 1923 the bottom seven rooms were removed and the house became two stories.

22. 1390 MADISON STREET--A Queen Anne/Eastlake cottage built in the 1880s.

23. Warburton house, 714 MAIN STREET--Settling in Santa Clara in 1848, H.H. Warburton was the town's first medical man. He'd practiced medicine in his native Staffordshire, England before coming to New York in 1844. He arrived at Half Moon Bay in 1847, serving as surgeon on a whaling ship. Dr. Warburton's medical office is now in Kelley Park at the San Jose Historical Museum. During his later years he had his office here at his home and continued the practice of medicine until his death at age 83 in 1903.

24. 1141 MAIN STREET--This house was built in the 1880s and appears on the 1886 Sanborn map.

25. 1151 MAIN STREET--This Victorian style house with Eastlake features was built in the late 1800s for wealthy capitalist, Carey Peebles.

26. 1159 MAIN STREET--During the 1850s, Samuel Johnson built one of the early pre-fab houses of pre-cut lumber shipped 'round the Horn from Maine. It was called a "half & half house" because, as the need arose, he could send away for more pre-cut lumber and build another room. Constructed with wooden pegs, it has white pine floors and four fireplaces.

27. 1194 MAIN STREET--A Queen Anne style house built in the 1880s.

28. Miller house, 1206 MAIN STREET--J.J. Miller, a Canadian, had this New England style house built in the 1870s. Miller came to work in the New Almaden Mine in 1874 and in 1887 he was put in charge of the store at the mine.

29. Old Episcopal Rectory, 1286 MAIN STREET--This frame building, with elongated columns which were added later, once served the Church of the Holy Savior.

30. 1394 MAIN STREET--This Bungalow style stucco house was built in the 1920s for George Lyle, colorful Santa Clara County Sheriff.

31. 1272 MARKET STREET--This house was built around the turn of the century for Judge Charles Thompson, first City Attorney in Santa Clara. He was known as an outstanding orator.

32. 1889 MARKET STREET--This New England style house was built in the 1870s by Albert Harris, son of California pioneer Henry Harris. Albert Harris was born in San Jose in 1852; he was vice president of Santa Clara Valley Bank and a town trustee. In 1906 the 11-room house was purchased by Captain Frederick Lass, a retired sea captain.

33. 1298 MONROE STREET--This small, high-peaked building was constructed about 1900 as a chapel for the Advent Christian Church whose congregation was organized in 1851. It now serves as church for the German Elim Assembly of God.

34. Agnew State Hospital, MONTAGUE ROAD--This neuro-psychatric institution was established by the California legislature in 1885 and the original building was constructed in 1888. During the 1906 earthquake, the patient wards suffered complete collapse, killing 112 patients. Rebuilt and expanded, the hospital opened again in 1911. It is located on the grounds of Rancho Ulistac, first owned by the Indian Cristoval in 1845, and later by Jose Alviso and James Lick.

35. Lick complex, MONTAGUE ROAD--In 1855, James Lick built a four-story, water-powered flour mill on the west bank of the Guadalupe River. The large mill building is gone, but the round brick grainary still standing is regarded as one of the earliest buildings of its size and sophistication in the state. The Italianate style house was built in the 1860s and has been described by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) as an excellent example of a large country house. When he died in 1876, Lick was one of the wealthiest men in the West and he left $700,000 in his estate for the establishment of an observatory on Mt. Hamilton.

36. 1085 SANTA CLARA STREET--This residence was built in 1876 by Luis Arguello, descendant of two California governors: the last Spanish and the first Mexican. Later, Dr. George Worral, an early dentist, maintained his home & office here.

MISSION SANTA CLARA as it appeared around 1855, a few years after becoming Santa Clara College.
(Courtesy of University of Santa Clara Archives)

37. 1217 SANTA CLARA STREET--Built by Andrew Landrum in 1875, this house is an example of simplified Gothic architecture. Landrum was a carpenter and the building shows excellent craftsmanship.

38. Pacific Manufacturing Company, 2600 THE ALAMEDA--P.M. Mills produced wagons, millwork and caskets here at this company, established in 1879 as an outgrowth of the Enterprise Mill & Lumber Company of Santa Clara. An 1892 report indicates that 120 people were steadily employed, making the firm one of the most extensive manufacturing companies in Santa Clara County. The mill went out of business after World War II, and only the buildings on the east side of The Alameda remain.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, bird's eye view drawing at the end of the 19th century. (Courtesy of University of Santa Clara Archives)

***39. Old Indian Adobe, 3260 THE ALAMEDA--This adobe, among the oldest in Santa Clara Valley, was one of several continuous rows of homes built in the late 1700s as dwellings for the Indian families of Mission Santa Clara. It is one of a few remaining structures from the original Mission complex. The building was acquired by the Santa Clara Women's Club and dedicated as their headquarters on June 24, 1914.

***40. Mission Santa Clara (at University of Santa Clara), THE ALAMEDA--The eighth of California's chain of 21 missions, Mission Santa Clara was founded on January 12, 1777, six months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Early mission structures were destroyed by a series of floods and fires. The present structure, an enlarged replica of the fifth church, was completed in 1928. The University of Santa Clara, founded around the Mission, is the oldest institution of higher learning in California.

41. Jamison-Brown house, 1505 WARBURTON AVENUE--State Senator Samuel Jamison built this farmhouse in 1866. He sold the house and 14 acres to his neighbor Alfred Brown in 1914, and Brown remodelled the home extensively in the 1930s. Brown added pillars and a verandah (the latter from Judge Bond's home) and he built a "wood room", using materials he had collected in his world travels. Moved to its present location in 1970, the house still has its original ship lap exterior surface.

42. 810 WASHINGTON STREET--Built in 1910, this Colonial Classicist style house belonged to Martin Walsh, Justice of the Peace in Santa Clara from 1923-1928.

43. 1116 WASHINGTON STREET--This house with its conglomeration of architectural styles was built about 1890 for Dr. Judson Paul. Dr. Paul's medical office was at 1045 Benton Street.

44. 1179 WASHINGTON STRFET--This white frame building with its large front porch and entrance was built in 1905. Its original owner was the son of Senator Frederick Franck. The house is architecturally fine for the period.

45. 1184 WASHINGTON STREET--Calvin Russell, a carpenter, came to Santa Clara in 1852 and built this house about 1861. The house has a gable roof, louvred shutters and a bell that was fashioned in 1860. It was later purchased by John Robinson, early Santa Clara druggist.

46. St. Clare's Catholic Church, WASHINGTON STREET at Lexington--The parish was founded by the Franciscans under Father Tomas de la Pena in 1777 and came under the guidance of the Jesuit Fathers in 1851. The present edifice celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1977.

Lick Observatory

The Lick Observatory on top of Mt. Hamilton was the gift of James Lick, one of the wealthiest men in the West when he died in 1876. It was the largest gift ever given the public by an individual and the most powerful telescope in the world at the time of its construction. Lick lies buried under one of the supporting pillars of the 36-inch reflector telescope.

The road to the top of Mt. Hamilton was built with County funds at the request of the group who carried out Lick's desire to erect an Observatory. It was a stage road, "one of the grandest roads in the State" according to an 1896 description. All equipment and materials to build the Observatory were hauled up the mountain in wagons.

"The fame of the great Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton is now world-wide, and thousands of people visit it annually.... The trip, from beginning to end, is calculated to create impressions that will be stamped indelibly upon the mind."

"The photographs of the moon's surface....are the most interesting and satisfactory that have ever been taken. By enlarging the photographs, the mountains and their shadows, with the tremendous craters that scar the surface, can be seen with great detail, and the heights of the mountains can be determined with nicety. With the great Lick Telescope any object upon the moon 200 feet high can be seen."

-Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers
1896 souvenir publication of the
San Jose Mercury

THE GREAT LICK OBSERVATORY.
The Observatory in Winter

Milpitas

County Commissioner Eiichi E. Sakauye

1. Windsor Blacksmith Shop, OLD OAKLAND HWY--Two Windsor brothers operated this shop for many years.

2. Jose Maria Alviso adobe, PIEDMONT ROAD and Calaveras Road--Nephew of Ignacio Alviso of the DeAnza Expedition, Jose Maria Alviso disputed the claim to Rancho Milpitas with Nicholas Berryessa. Alviso won in 1856, getting 4,457 acres. Only one of the original four structures of the hacienda remains, and it was probably built in 1837.

3. Jose Higuera adobe, RANCHO HIGUERA ROAD--Built on the Rancho Tularcitos about 1831, this adobe was used as a halfway house between Mission Santa Clara and Mission San Jose. Olive trees along the road are original. A second story was added to the building in the 1860s. The adobe is being preserved as part of a city park east of Milpitas.

4. Curtner house, RANCHO HIGUERA ROAD--William Curtner had this 14-room, wood-panelled house built in 1900 not far from the Higuera adobe. William was son of pioneer landowner Henry Curtner, who purchased 295 acres from the Higueras in 1881.

5. Weller ranch, WELLER ROAD--Joseph Rush Weller came to Milpitas in 1853 and bought part of Rancho Tularcitos. The 1876 map shows a ranch with many acres on Weller Road. The house was probably built in the 1850s. Weller was Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, organizer of the school district, and an 1878 delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

WINDSOR BLACKSMITH SHOP and early commercial buildings on Old Oakland Hwy. (Courtesy of Gene Vennum)

JOSE MARIA ALVISO ADOBE on Piedmont Road. Only adobe remaining on the hacienda dating from the 1830s. (Courtesy of Gene Vennum)

WELLER RANCH as it was depicted in the 1876 Thompson & West Atlas (Weller Road).

Alviso

** NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

County Commissioner Ann Hines

Now part of San Jose, the Port of Alviso was one of the earliest ports on the U.S. West Coast, preceding San Francisco itself. Alviso was the major passenger and freight link between San Francisco and the southern bay area in the 19th century. It was the major commercial shipping depot for the entire Santa Clara Valley until the late 1800s when port activity slowed due to competition from the railroad. The navigable slough (known as early as 1792) remains undeveloped by modern technology, and the small town laid out on a standard grid pattern still holds a sense of its historical integrity.

The Fish & Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior has acquired five acres of the Historic District, including some of the historic structures. They will be rehabilitated by the federal government as part of the new San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

Following are some of the structures remaining from this once-bustling port community:

1. 1044 CATHERINE STREET--One of the best-preserved Colonial Revival farmhouses with attendant outbuildings.

2. 1080 CATHERINE STREET--Captain John Martin's house (c. 1860).

3. 1440 CATHERINE STREET--La Montagne Boarding House (c. 1887)

4. 907 ELIZABETH STREET--The Bayside Cannery belonged to Thomas Foon Chew, wealthiest Chinese person in California when he died in 1931. At one time, some 2,000 Chinese worked in Alviso.

5. 970 ELIZABETH STREET--The Laine residence (1887).

6. 996 ELIZABETH STREET--The Laine store (c. 1860).

7. Southwest corner of ELIZABETH STREET and Hope Street--Old Union Warehouse and Docks (c. 1858).

8. Southeast corner of ELIZABETH STREET and El Dorado--Railraod Depot (1904).

9. 1413 EL DORADO STREET--Trevey residence (1902).

10. 1621 EL DORADO STREET--Constable's Office and Jail (c. 1865).

11. 1641 EL DORADO STREET--Wade's 'round the horn' house (c. 1855).

12. 1657 EL DORADO STREET--Wade's Warehouse (c. 1860).

13. Northeast corner of HOPE and TAYLOR STREETS--South Bay Yacht Club (1905).

LAINE HOME at 970 Elizabeth Street. (Courtesy of Santa Clara County Planning Department Archives)

San Jose

Bonnie Bamburg & Mary Gottschalk, San Jose Historic Landmarks Commission, and County Commissioner Pauline Pace

INTRODUCTION

El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe, 1777, first of the Spanish Civil Settlements in California, was located in an area inhabited by the Costanoan Indians for many thousands of years. In the past 200 years, there have been continual adaptations to the landscape as man erected structures important to his needs.

The San Jose Historic Landmarks Commission has strived to develop a comprehensive program of identification and preservation of those structures significant to the understanding of local heritage. The summary which follows is a continually changing and developing inventory. Listed are those structures considered to be the most representative and valuable historic, cultural and architectural resources, as well as those structures which owe their importance to their relationship within specific areas or neighborhoods.

ST JAMES HISTORIC DISTRICT

Boundaries: N. 1st STREET, ST JOHN STREET, N. 3rd STREET and ST JAMES STREET--"St James Square" was platted in the first official American survey of San Jose in 1848 by Yale educated surveyor Charles S. Lyman. Lyman's intention was to reserve a large area of open space, and he did this by combining twin square blocks within the standard grid plan for the City. The site remained empty until 1868 when landscape architect Frederick L. Olmstead laid out diagonal and peripheral walkways. In 1869, elms were planted and the area became known as St James Park. The park is now divided in half by the extension of N. 2nd Street through the center. Within the park are three monuments:

- -a statue of William McKinley, 25th president of the United States;
- -a tablet and bench in honor of General Henry Morris Naglee, pioneer soldier, banker, and benefactor of early San Jose; and
- -a concrete lectern and circular stage in honor of the late Senator Robert Kennedy who spoke in the park shortly before he was assassinated in 1968.

*Trinity Episcopal Church, 81 N. 2nd STREET--
This Carpenter Gothic church was constructed in 1863 and was the first permanent Protestant church in San Jose. John W. Hammond was the builder, and his design was a simple rectangle with a steeply-hipped roof. In 1876, the church was cut in half and the front was shifted to face N. 2nd Street, increasing the building's capacity two-fold. A corner bell tower topped with a spire was also added and its chimes are among the oldest in the West. Church office buildings were erected in the 1930s and an adjacent conference building was added in the 1960s. *(City of San Jose Historic Landmark)*

Santa Clara County Courthouse, N. 1st STREET at St James--One of the most ornate and opulent civic buildings of its time, this building was designed by Levi Goodrich with hopes of luring the state government back to San Jose. It was completed in 1866, but the state remained in Sacramento. The Courthouse was renovated and restored in 1963.

**First Unitarian Church, 160 N. 3rd STREET--This wood and plaster building was built by G.W. Page in 1891 and is considered to be Romanesque Revival in style. It is a striking design with four domes crowning the edifice, two towers flanking the main entrance, and large triple-arched stained glass windows. Except for a change in the exterior color treatment, it remains relatively unaltered. *(City of San Jose Historic Landmark)*

Sainte Claire Club, ST JAMES at 2nd STREET--Designed by A. Page Brown, this structure was built by Senator James Phelan for the club of local businessmen he helped form. It remains in its original use today with little change since its opening in 1893.

Eagles Building, 152 N. 3rd STREET--Local Masons built this simple Greek Revival building as their lodge in 1900. Since becoming Eagles Hall an addition has been made that does not detract from the original design.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 43 E. ST JAMES STREET--Architect Willis Polk claimed that the famed Ionian temple of Ulyssus was the inspiration for this 1904 church built in the shape of a Greek cross. It is topped by a 45-foot high dome and the interior boasts 58 Corinthian pilasters.

Scottish Rite Temple, 196 N. 3rd STREET--This three-story building includes elements of Beaux Arts and Egyptian detailing. Designed by Carl Werner in 1924, it is dominated by a grand portico with six Ionic columns and a 14-step entry stairway.

San Jose Post Office, 105 N. 1st STREET--Ralph Wyckoff designed this structure in 1933 in keeping with the Spanish Colonial Revival mode. It has twin projecting towers at both ends of the rectangular floor plan and is still in use as a post office.

200 N. 1st STREET--This commercial brick structure dates back to the late 1880s. Now the Four Wheel Brake building, it is distinguished by interior metal trusses, rows of industrial windows, and segmental arched eastern wall windows with metal fire shutters.

Superior Court building, N. MARKET at ST JAMES STREET--An excellent example of compatible new construction within an historic district, this six-story beige brick box was designed by Ernest Kump in the early 1970s.

SAINTE CLAIRE CLUB as it appeared in the San Jose Mercury's 1896 publication, Sunshine, Fruit & Flowers on St. James Street.

1904 CHURCH on St. James Street, inspired by Ionian Temple of Ulysses according to architect Willis Polk. (Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

NORTH 1ST STREET

1. Hotel St James, 241 N. 1st STREET--An unusual mixture of Renaissance with Second Renaissance Revival describes this late 19th century structure. This was the Board of Trade building, parent organization of the Chamber of Commerce.

***2. *El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe*, 801 N. 1st STREET--San Jose's City Hall is located in the area of the original pueblo settlement which was founded November 29, 1777.

SOUTH 1ST STREET

3. Bank of America, 12 S. 1st STREET--San Jose's earliest skyscraper, the 13-story bank building has served as a local landmark since its construction in 1927. The building is of steel sheathed in brick and terra cotta. Prior to 1930 it was known as the Bank of Italy, founded by San Josean A.P. Giannini in 1904. Giannini's bank was established in San Francisco but, mindful of his roots, he established his first out-of-town branch in San Jose (at another location).

4. Knox-Goodrich building, 34 S. 1st STREET--Two marriages are commemorated in the Knox-Goodrich building with its fancy *"K-G"* monogram in the third floor arch and the proclamation *"1889"* at the second floor level. The building site was left to Sarah Louisa Browning by her first husband, Dr. Willard Knox, who with his brother-in-law, T. Ellard Beans, established San Jose's first bank. Mrs. Knox remarried, this time to Levi Goodrich, architect of the Santa Clara County Courthouse. The Knox-Goodrich building was erected two years after Goodrich's death. Sarah Knox-Goodrich organized the first Woman Suffrage Association in San Jose in 1869.

5. 42-44 S. 1st STREET--El Paseo Court is the only downtown example of Spanish Colonial Revival commercial architecture.

6. 52 S. 1st STREET--The Waterman building, a late 19th century commercial structure with classical and federal design elements, was originally built as a bank.

7. Letitia building, 68 S. 1st STREET--Built in 1890, this structure was inspired in style by a commercial building in Chicago, and in name by Letitia Burnett, daughter of California's first governor, Peter H. Burnett. Originally a four-story rooming house, it was designed by San Jose architect Jacob Lenzen and is Romanesque Revival in style. Although the street level has been altered, the upper stories still reveal the original stone Corinthian pilasters. A frieze with projected lettering and an arcade effect along the top complete the building.

RYLAND BLOCK, 84 South 1st Street, with its 1892 Romanesque brickwork detail still visible at the upper levels. (Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

8. Ryland Block, 84 S. 1st STREET--A three-story Victorian Romanesque brick building, this was constructed by financier C.T. Ryland in 1892. It has been extensively remodelled.

9. Twohy building, 210 S. 1st STREET--Now El Paseo building, this 1917 five-story structure of reinforced concrete and glass is one of the most intricately detailed in the downtown area. It was designed by William Curtis.

10. St. Claire building, 311 S. 1st STREET--Embodying the influence of Louis Sullivan, this five-story commercial building in Renaissance Revival style is constructed of steel beams with terra cotta sheathing. The structure was part of the second commercial expansion south on First Street between 1912 and 1927.

11. Fox Theater, 345 S. 1st STREET--The Spanish Renaissance Revival, sparked by the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition, influenced the design of this building, originally the California Theater. As the Fox Theater, it is considered the best remaining example of this type of architecture in San Jose. Although the lower third of the exterior has been modernized, the interior remains less altered. It features liberal use of marble, textured plaster, chandeliers of brass and mica, and a continuation of the Spanish Renaissance Revival influence in arches, spiral columns, grilles, decorative ceilings and beams.

12. 550 S. 1st STREET--Western Mountaineering rehabilitated this Italianate brick warehouse for modern commercial use.

NORTH 2ND STREET

13. 540 N. 2nd STREET--In a neighborhood of Victorian residences, this Italianate is notable for the square front porch and second story balustrade extending the full length of the facade.

SOUTH 2ND STREET

14. 64 S. 2nd STREET--The Jose Theater is the oldest operating theater in San Jose. A California Mediterranean style edifice, it was originally a vaudeville theater built in 1904.

15. 87 S. 2nd STREET--L. Lion & Sons furniture business operated for 56 years in this decorative commercial structure. Built upon "rockers" after the 1906 earthquake, the building is undergoing rehabilitation for continued commercial use.

16. Montgomery Hotel, 211 S. 2nd STREET--This Classical Revival mixed style structure was designed by William Curtis in 1911 for T.S. Montgomery.

17. 507 S. 2nd STREET--A nicely sustained Colonial Revival residence with beautifully-detailed entrance portico.

18. St. Mary's Catholic Church, 565 S. 2nd STREET--Built in 1891, using brick and sandstone quarried by the Pfeiffer family, this church is Romanesque Revival with adaptation of local style elements.

19. 693 S. 2nd STREET--In the mansion scale, this Italianate residence is distinguished by its Second Empire roof detail.

20. 706 S. 2nd STREET--This two-and-half story shingled Tudor residence is unusual for its proportions, dictated by the narrow corner lot.

21. 712 S. 2nd STREET--This is a pleasing Italianate residence on a street of mixed designs.

22. 752 S. 2nd STREET--A small western false-front structure, outscaled by the neighboring Victorians, adds interest to the neighborhood.

23. 792 S. 2nd STREET--This Spanish Revival commercial structure is notable for the elaborate metalwork above the entrance, courtyard gate, and matching exterior lights

24. 838 S. 2nd STREET--A residence in the Italianate style characterized by wooden detailing of quoins and grilled balustrade.

25. 859 & 861 S. 2nd STREET--These two cottages are representative of workingmen's residences of the 1890s.

26. 942 S. 2nd STREET--This restored Queen Anne/Eastlake residence is enhanced by a formal garden in the front.

NORTH 3RD STREET

27. 247 N. 3rd STREET--This is one of the finest examples of the large Italianate Victorian residences in San Jose.

28. 325 N. 3rd STREET--This large Mission Revival style structure has shown the adaptability necessary for continued use. Originally a residence, it then became a mortuary and is now a meeting hall.

29. 411 N. 3rd STREET--In a neighborhood distinguished by Queen Anne residences, this one is unique in its ornamentation.

30. 424 N. 3rd STREET--Built by a midwestern family, this Queen Anne residence introduces the eastern shingle detail in San Jose.

31. 429 N. 3rd STREET--This Queen Anne, a large two-and-a-half story house, is unusual in the design of the squared wrap-around porch and pedimented entry.

32. 435 N. 3rd STREET--A well-maintained residence which illustrates the final phase of Queen Anne design development.

33. 453 N. 3rd STREET--One of the older residences in this area is this small Italianate with interesting squared bays.

34. 456 N. 3rd STREET--In the prime Victorian area of San Jose, this two-and-a-half story Queen Anne is distinguished by its roof design and ornamentation.

35. 467 N. 3rd STREET--Representing the supreme ornamented Victorian style, this house is a carpenter's fantasy.

36. 499 N. 3rd STREET--This corner Queen Anne, with mature palms, also maintains one of the better-preserved carriage houses in San Jose.

37. 551 N. 3rd STREET--This is an unusually pure form of the Prairie style residence.

SOUTH 3RD STREET

38. 66 & 72 S. 3rd STREET--Two remaining (originally there were five) twin Eastlake residences create an atmosphere of their own.

39. 123 S. 3rd STREET--One-of-a-kind Art Decco details adorn this Moderne commercial structure with atrium and galleria.

40. 418 S. 3rd STREET--This is possibly the largest and most beautifully designed Queen Anne in San Jose.

41. 520 S. 3rd STREET--The only example of a mixed-use Pueblo Revival structure in San Jose.

42. 620 S. 3rd STREET--An Italianate residence with color delineating style.

43. 740 S. 3rd STREET--This Italianate home is interesting in detail and representative of this section of remaining Victorians.

QUEEN ANNE house at 418 South 3rd Street, one of the largest and most gracious examples of this style remaining in San Jose (Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

44. 741 S. 3rd STREET--Although altered over the years, this original Italianate residence retains the quality of the design form.

45. 754 & 756 S. 3rd STREET--These twin Eastlake residences create an integral element on this section of the street.

46. 758 S. 3rd STREET--A pleasing Victorian with classic design elements.

47. 792 S. 3rd STREET--One of triplet Eastlake/ Queen Anne mixture Victorians built in San Jose.

48. 796 S. 3rd STREET--The recent delineating paint treatment has brought increased interest to this Eastlake Victorian.

49. 812 S. 3rd STREET--A beautifully articulated Queen Anne Victorian dominated by a tower with mansard roof and Italianate details.

50. 891 S. 3rd STREET--An unusual variety of wall treatments distinguish this Eastlake style.

51. 912 S. 3rd STREET--This small western false-front cottage reflects the builder's ability to introduce pretentious detailing on even the smallest structure.

NORTH 4TH STREET

52. 372-374 N. 4th STREET--This is a one-of-a-kind attached Italianate Victorian duplex rare in Santa Clara Valley.

NORTH 5TH STREET

53. First United Methodist Church, 24 N. 5th STREET--One of the best examples of the Mission Revival style, this church is complete with extensive stained glass windows.

54. Christian Assembly Church, 72 N. 5th STREET--This church is an interesting and unusual Neo-Classical temple style of architecture.

55. 122 N. 5th STREET--A stylistic mix of design elements create this one-of-a-kind Prairie style residence.

56. 145 N. 5th STREET--An Eastlake Victorian distinguished by detailed ornamentation.

57. 277 N. 5th STREET--Designed by Wolfe & McKenzie, this fashionable adaptation of the Colonial Revival is unusual for its mix of materials.

58. 280 N. 5th STREET--An archetype of the Craftsman Bungalow residence.

59. 404 N. 5th STREET--Unusual design elements distinguish this Colonial Revival residence.

60. 432 N. 5th STREET--A beautifully ornamented Queen Anne cottage with carriage house in rear.

61. 483 N. 5th STREET--An archetype Italianate single-story residence of the 1870s.

62. 487 N. 5th STREET--This "L" shaped Italianate cottage is set back from the street amid immaculate landscaping.

63. 496 N. 5th STREET--A nicely articulated Queen Anne cottage with wrought-iron fence.

VICTORIAN DUPLEX at 372-374 North 4th Street is unusual in Santa Clara Valley. (Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

64. Kuwabara Hospital (Japanese Senior Center), 565 N. 5th STREET--From its construction in 1910 to the present, this Colonial Revival structure has served the local Japanese community. It was named in honor of its first doctor, Dr. Taisuke Kuwabara, who resided in the rear annex; and it is one of only two original Japanese hospitals remaining in the state of California.

65. San Jose Betsuin Buddhist Church, 640 N. 5th STREET--The only true example of Japanese architecture in San Jose, this church reflects the typical temple design of Japan with its tiled hip roof, elaborate brackets, and surrounding landscape. Built in 1937, the Betsuin Buddhist Church is located where the church first assembled in 1902. Several times a year, most notably in July during Obon, the church hosts traditional Japanese celebrations attracting residents from all over the valley.

SOUTH 5TH STREET

66. 30, 38 & 44 S. 5th STREET--Wooden details distinguish these Victorians in their setting of mature street trees. They relate well to each other and to the neighborhood.

67. 499 S. 5th STREET--This Bay Region Craftsman style structure is now a fraternity house.

BAY REGION CRAFTSMAN style home, now a fraternity house, at 499 South 5th Street (Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

NORTH 6TH STREET

68. 101 N. 6th STREET--Known as the Richardson house, this is an impressive example of mixed use design from the early 1930s: garage, gas station, and residence in the Spanish Revival style. It shows valuable integration of supporting non-conforming use within a residential neighborhood.

69. 139 N. 6th STREET--An ornate Eastlake/Stick style residence.

70. 230 N. 6th STREET--A classic workingman's Queen Anne cottage.

71. 328 N. 6th STREET--A multi-gabled Queen Anne cottage with an unusual variety of roof planes.

72. 426 N. 6th STREET--A small, pleasing Queen Anne cottage distinguished by a variety of roof shapes.

73. 429 N. 6th STREET--A small Italianate cottage with interesting details.

74. 625 N. 6th STREET--The Chinese constructed this building following a fire that destroyed the original Chinatown (near today's San Jose Museum of Art) in 1887. They then relocated to this area between Jackson & Taylor and North 5th & 6th Streets. The Oriental flavor of the architecture is exemplified in the cantilevered balcony and barrel-vaulted roof across the front, and chinoiserie detailing. Its early use was as a gambling house, and what was once Chinatown is now known as Japantown.

CHINESE INFLUENCE remains at 625 North 6th Street in a neighborhood now known as Japantown. (Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

SOUTH 6TH STREET

75. 413 S. 6th STREET--Possibly the only example in San Jose of an 1880s mansard roof construction.

76. 483 S. 6th STREET--One of the rare, mansard roofed residences in San Jose. The mature tree in front may be the only bearing Pecan tree in Santa Clara Valley.

77. 523 S. 6th STREET--This massive Queen Anne/ Eastlake residence is distinguished by beautifully detailed carpenter's ornamentation.

78. 525 S. 6th STREET--An Eastlake/Queen Anne Victorian joining with its neighbors develops an interesting 19th century block.

79. 530 S. 6th STREET--A Victorian sampler of design elements makes this Queen Anne residence unique.

80. 593 S. 6th STREET--Approximating the Italian Villa form, this residence joins its neighbors in forming a unique Victorian block.

NORTH 7TH STREET

81. 44 N. 7th STREET--A large Magnolia and Oak tree add to the presentation of this two-and-a-half story Eastlake residence.

82. 234 N. 7th STREET--This residence is the epitome of Greek Revival cottage architecture.

SOUTH 7TH STREET

83. 85 & 97 S. 7th STREET--These two imposing residences present unique architectural styles in this neighborhood.

84. 400 S. 7th STREET--This antebellum Greek Revival style residence is now used as a multi-residential facility.

85. 560 S. 7th STREET--This is accepted as the best example of Spanish Colonial Revival design in a single-story apartment complex in San Jose.

86. 1001 S. 7th STREET--A Reed tract Eastlake Victorian notable for its portrayal of neighborhood affluence and design.

NORTH 8TH STREET

87. 80 N. 8th STREET--A nicely-detailed Eastlake Victorian.

88. 255 N. 8th STREET--This 1913 Mission Revival firehouse is one of the last remaining firehouses with architectural interest from the early 1900s. It is altered for present use.

SOUTH 8TH STREET

89. 26, 30 & 36 S. 8th STREET--A progression of Victorian styles spanning 25 years is shown in these adjoining residences.

90. 52-54 S. 8th STREET--An unusual Dutch-Colonial duplex.

***91. Markham house, 342 S. 8th STREET--This was the home of poet and scholar Edwin Markham from 1863 on, while he was attending San Jose State Normal School. A Greek Revival farmhouse built about 1860, it was moved to the rear in 1926.

92. 695 S. 8th STREET--An outstanding example of Period Revival mixed styling in a large residence.

NORTH 9TH STREET

93. St. Patrick's School, 51 N. 9th STREET--A design unique in San Jose makes this Gothic Revival parochial school interesting.

SOUTH 9TH STREET

94. 65 S. 9th STREET--A highly-ornamented and decorated Queen Anne cottage.

95. 179-263 S. 9th STREET--The most extensive example of Victorian row housing in San Jose. All of similar form, the houses vary in their decorative embellishment, creating a unique streetscape.

96. 561 S. 9th STREET--A fine example of a Greek Revival residence.

97. 572 S. 9th STREET--This Colonial Revival residence reflects the character of the neighborhood.

SOUTH 10TH STREET

98. 486, 492 & 498 S. 10th STREET--Identical in form, these Queen Anne Victorians are examples of'economical'construction with only slight exterior differences.

99. 697 S. 10th STREET--Simplicity of form gives an interesting adaptation of the Crafts-man/Colonial Revival design of this residence.

100. 902 S. 10th STREET--This structure illustrates interesting variations of the Period Revival residence.

101. 935 S. 10th STREET--A Greek/Italianate Revival cottage unusual for the mansard bay and scale of elements used.

NORTH 11TH STREET

102. 32 N. 11th STREET--A three-and-a-half story Greek Revival wooden apartment house of the late 1800s.

103. 305 N. 11th STREET--This Queen Anne Victorian has one of the most ornate facades in San Jose. It has been restored and converted into apartments.

SOUTH 11TH STREET

104. 305 S. 11th STREET--This Queen Anne structure exhibits one of the most ornate facades in the Naglee Park area.

105. 406 S. 11th STREET--A Gothic Revival residence with interesting form.

106. 411 S. 11th STREET--A Queen Anne Victorian with distinctive entry portico and ornamentation.

107. 516 S. 11th STREET--The James Lick Children's Foundling Home was originally a Victorian structure. It was reconstructed in 1925 in this austere Spanish Colonial Revival style.

NORTH 12TH STREET

108. 397-399 N. 12th STREET--A Spanish Colonial Revival residence unique in shape and detailing.

SOUTH 12TH STREET

109. 99 S. 12th STREET--The hexagonal corner turret is a major feature of this period mix of architectural styles.

110. 101 S. 12th STREET--This traditional Tudor Revival home exhibits one of San Jose's few chimney pots.

111. 102 S. 12th STREET--An elegant Colonial Revival residence.

112. 112 S. 12th STREET--This refurbished Colonial Revival residence is the most accurate example of the style in the central area.

113. 498 S. 12th STREET--This is one of the largest residences to be designed in the Craftsman style.

NORTH 13TH STREET

114. 132 N. 13th STREET--A stylistically unique residence in the Period Revival style.

SOUTH 13TH STREET

115. Gates house, 62 S. 13th STREET--The only home designed by Bernard Maybeck in San Jose, this 1904 residence was built for Howard B. Gates. While it is a three-story structure, Maybeck designed it to appear as two stories to be more compatible with the rest of the neighborhood. It is Neo-Baroque in styling; asymmetrical in composition; and has fascinating light & shade effects illustrative of Maybeck's unique artistry.

GATES HOUSE, the only San Jose home designed by Bernard Maybeck, at 62 South 13th Street. (Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

116. 97 S. 13th STREET--Built in 1910, this was the home of Charles Crothers. Although significantly altered, it retains interesting detailing.

117. 136 S. 13th STREET--Known as the Reed house, this Craftsman bungalow was built in 1906.

NORTH 14TH STREET

118. 145 N. 14th STREET--A Period Revival mix of architectural styles.

SOUTH 14TH STREET

119. 42 S. 14th STREET--Unusual design distinguishes this shingled Craftsman bungalow.

120. 153 S. 14th STREET--A Period Revival mix embodying elements of the Colonial and Mission Revival styles.

121. 175 S. 14th STREET--Reflecting the historicism popular in architectural tastes in the 1920s, this Tudor Revival mansion sits on a split level lot in the Naglee Park section.

NORTH 15TH STREET

122. 101 N. 15th STREET--A simple Period Revival residence distinguished by its "folk art" landscaping. Rock walls, plaster figurines, and philosophical decorations present a unique urban experience.

123. 186 N. 15th STREET--An impressive Eastlake/ Stick style farmhouse with unusual mansard-roofed carriage house.

124. 196 N. 15th STREET--This Queen Anne has been embellished with elements of Eastlake and Stick style detailing.

125. 342 N. 15th STREET--A unique mixture of architectural materials distinguishes this Craftsman bungalow.

SOUTH 15TH STREET

126. 99 S. 15th STREET--This unusual residence in Naglee Park transcends the Prairie style into Mission Revival style architecture.

127. 199 S. 15th STREET--A magnificent Tudor Revival style residence.

128. 402 S. 15th STREET--This unique Prairie style adaption is rarely seen in San Jose homes.

NORTH 16TH STREET

129. 16 N. 16th STREET--An accurately interpreted western Shingle style residence unique in central San Jose.

130. 28 N. 16th STREET (Children's Health Center)--A beautifully articulated Queen Anne cottage with porch detailing among the best of San Jose's Victorians.

131. 154 N. 16th STREET--This well-designed Greek Revival residence exhibits distinctive quoins on the front facade.

NORTH 17TH STREET

132. 106 N. 17th STREET--The most finely detailed Italian Villa in San Jose.

133. 181 N. 17th STREET--Dominated by a corner turret with pyramidal roof, this Queen Anne mix residence interprets neighborhood character of the late 1800s.

134. 184-186 N. 17th STREET--This Mission Revival duplex is a unique and important element in San Jose's architectural heritage.

135. 188-192 N. 17th STREET--A Mission Revival cottage duplex interesting for its unobtrusive multi-unit design in a single family area.

136. 199 N. 17th STREET--This residence represents the archetype Craftsman bungalow.

137. 324 N. 17th STREET--Unpeeled redwood logs, stone and rubble provide the materials for this unique residence, the only log cabin in central San Jose.

NORTH 18TH STREET

138. 140 N. 18th STREET--A unique Gothic Revival cottage.

139. 370 N. 18th STREET--An unusual Queen Anne cottage with the entrance at the second story level.

SOUTH 19TH STREET

140. 23 S. 19th STREET--This is one of the best preserved Italianate cottages in East San Jose.

141. 250 S. 19th STREET--Built in 1883, this Greek Revival cottage was the home of artist A.D.M. Cooper.

NORTH 20TH STREET

142. 276 N. 20th STREET--An interesting mix of Craftsman bungalow, Colonial Revival and Moderne styles develop in this residence.

SOUTH 20TH STREET

143. 95 S. 20th STREET--The First African Methodist Church is a rare remaining example of Gothic Revival architecture and is one of a few remaining public use structures from the city of East San Jose.

SOUTH 21ST STREET

144. 37 S. 21st STREET--An extensively decorated Queen Anne Victorian cottage.

145. 655 ALMADEN ROAD--A large ornate late 1800s commercial structure with corner entrance.

146. Troy Laundry, 724 ALMADEN ROAD--Built in 1872, this structure has a false front design with incorporated signing.

147. 729 ALMADEN ROAD--A false-front commercial structure which has been converted to a residence.

148. 848 ALMADEN ROAD--A commercial/residential building with hipped roof & decorative flag pole.

149. Greenawalt ranch, 14611 ALMADEN ROAD-- An intact agricultural complex dating from 1877 documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), summer of 1978. The Italianate farmhouse features a two-story bay and classical detailing. It is surrounded by mature landscaping and original farm outbuildings.

*150. ALUM ROCK PARK--Part of the original 1777 Pueblo lands, Alum Rock Canyon has been a park since 1872. It was called *Shestuo* by the Indians.

151. 773 ASBURY STREET--A mixed style cottage, one of the oldest in the College Park area.

152. 1065 ASBURY STREET--A nicely detailed Queen Anne set amidst huge palm trees of the 1890s.

153. 107 AUZERAIS AVENUE--A nicely articulated Period Revival residence.

154. 160 AUZERAIS AVENUE--A turn-of-the-century Period Revival residence.

155. 33 AYER AVENUE--A large and ornate Colonial Revival residence.

156. 91, 110, 116, 128, 149, 150 AYER AVENUE--Each different, though representative of the Period Revival movement, these speculative housing units were built on the grounds of the old Vendome Hotel.

157. 455 BERNAL ROAD--A relic of the mid-1800s, this small"adobe style" wooden structure was the residence of a hired man on the Bernal ranch. It was on this property that Pedro Bernal discovered and developed into commercial fertilizer a prehistoric deposit of lime shell marl.

158. 1018 BIRD AVENUE--An early 20th century Craftsman bungalow.

159. 1021 BIRD AVENUE--A Mission Revival residence unusual in design and scale.

160. 1023 BIRD AVENUE--A simplified Eastlake Victorian farmhouse typical of the 1870s.

161. 1040 BIRD AVENUE--A Queen Anne Victorian with interesting details.

162. 1042 BIRD AVENUE--Large Colonial Revival residence with gambrel roof.

163. 1045 BIRD AVENUE--The sensitive design and mature landscaping of this Spanish Colonial Revival hacienda, largest on the street, complete a romantic setting.

164. 1050 BIRD AVENUE--A Spanish/Mediterranean Revival residence with immaculate gardens.

165. 1060 BIRD AVENUE--This Queen Anne/Eastlake residence exhibits most of the details associated with this combined style.

166. 1066 BIRD AVENUE--A Spanish Colonial Revival style in keeping with the neighborhood.

***167. Almaden Vineyards, 1530 BLOSSOM HILL ROAD--Planted by Charles LeFranc in 1852, the Winery dates from 1876.

168. 595 BROOKS AVENUE--This Prairie style structure, influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright's designs, is one of the best in San Jose.

169. 612 CHAPMAN AVENUE--An unusual false-front of Pueblo Revival style joins two cottages into a duplex.

170. 615 CHAPMAN AVENUE--A unique duplex in the Dutch Colonial Revival style.

171. 925 CHAPMAN AVENUE--A large Craftsman bungalow style residence.

172. 969 CHAPMAN AVENUE--This Italianate residence reflects the neighborhood affluence of the 1870s.

173. 970 CHAPMAN AVENUE--This residence reflects a well-designed change in architectural style from Italianate to Tudor Revival.

174. 1252 CHERRY AVENUE--This Italianate farmhouse is surrounded by mature trees.

175. 1270 CHERRY AVENUE--The remnants of a fruit orchard surround this Greek Revival farmhouse, forming a classic setting.

176. 1301 CHERRY AVENUE--A Greek Revival farmhouse, combined-use property and western false front commercial building coexist.

177. 925 CLINTONIA AVENUE--A Prairie style residence with unusual horizontal siding and a flat roof.

178. 714 COE AVENUE--A 1905 Craftsman bungalow.

179. 747 COE AVENUE--This is the original land office and model residence of "Palm Haven", a well-planned, speculative residential development of the early 1900s.

180. 795 COE AVENUE--A Queen Anne/Eastlake Victorian farmhouse which appears to be in original condition.

181. 124 DELMAS AVENUE--An interesting Craftsman bungalow in this Victorian neighborhood.

PRAIRIE STYLE home at 595 Brooks Avenue. Influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright's designs, this is one of the best in San Jose.(Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

WORKERS' COTTAGES with western false fronts form a unique setting on Delmas Avenue. (Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

182. 125, 133 & 141 DELMAS AVENUE--Queen Anne cottages with artistic details of Eastlake and Stick styles, recently renovated.

183. 181, 183, 185 & 187 DELMAS AVENUE--These identical western false-front workers' cottages form a unique urban streetscape.

184. 217 DELMAS AVENUE--An 1890s Colonial Revival church embellished with details from the Gothic, Romanesque and Georgian styles.

185. 1001 DELMAS AVENUE--An interesting commercial/residential Spanish Colonial Revival structure of the 1920s, recently renovated.

186. Ward's Funeral Home, 93 N. DEVINE STREET--Originally a residence, this is an imposing example of Italian Villa design. It became a mortuary in 1909 and is the oldest funeral home in San Jose.

*187. Kirk-Farrington house, 1615 DRY CREEK ROAD--An excellent example of an Italianate farmhouse, this Victorian has been in the same family since it was built in 1887 by orchardist Theophilus Kirk for his wife Lizzie. It was passed to their daughter, Ethel Kirk, who married Sidney Farrington, one of the supervisors of the valley water district. It was last occupied by the Farrington's son Theo and his wife Dorothy. Mrs. Farrington established a trust for the home and deeded it to the Junior League of San Jose which now uses it as its corporate headquarters. Surrounded by subdivisions instead of its original 800 acres of orchard, it still stands as a proud dowager, a symbol of the San Jose that was a century ago.

(City of San Jose Historic Landmark)

***188. Hayes Mansion, 200 EDENVALE AVENUE--This outstanding example of Mission Revival/Italian Renaissance architecture was designed by George W. Page for Mary Hayes Chynoweth. It was constructed in 1904. Hayes family members were leaders in religous and political activities during the 40 years they inhabited this home.

189. 712 ELM STREET--A Colonial Revival residence on a large lot with classic landscaping reflects the affluence of the College Park area.

190. 752 ELM STREET--A unique "modern" duplex with unaltered concrete block and glass curtain windows.

191. 850 ELM STREET--This 1909 Georgian style interpretation dormitory remains from the original College of the Pacific campus.

192. 870 ELM STREET--An outstanding Dutch Colonial Revival style residence.

193. 889 ELM STREET--A Greek/Italianate Revival farmhouse with water tower in the rear.

194. 820 EMORY STREET--This unique commercial/residential Greek Revival building originally served the College of the Pacific community.

195. 896 EMORY STREET--This 1870s Italianate residence is intruded upon with a late 1940s stucco box commercial structure in the front.

196. 949-959 EMORY STREET--Wooden Victorian residences distinguished by their construction and detailing, from the 1870s.

197. 1024 EMORY STREET--This grand Spanish Colonial Revival mansion is in an elegant setting and reflects the neighborhood of the 1920s.

198. 1190 EMORY STREET--Formerly known as the Wilder home, this Tudor Revival style residence was built in the 1920s.

199. Auzerais house, 155 E. EMPIRE STREET--Basically Queen Anne in style, this home represents a typical San Jose middle-class residence in the latter part of the 19th century. It was built in the 1890s by John Auzerais as a wedding gift to his son Louis.

200. 1024 E. EMPIRE--Of mixed Victorian design, this refurbished home is distinguished by interesting detailing.

201. 922 FLOYD STREET--This large Eastlake Victorian dominated the section once known as "Goosetown".

202. 300 GOODYEAR AVENUE--Originally at the edge of the City, this is a Queen Anne style farmhouse complete with barn, water tower, outbuildings and picket fence surrounding mature landscaping.

203. 918 HARLISS AVENUE--This Greek Revival farmhouse predates the bungalows surrounding it, giving interest to the neighborhood.

204. 15 HAWTHORNE STREET--This Spanish Colonial Revival apartment house is an example of transitional neighborhood architecture, relating commercial First Street with residential Ayer Street.

205. 1550 HICKS ROAD--Greek Revival style with Georgian influence describes this antebellum mansion. It was built in 1906 for Dr. C.M. Richards, a great contributor to San Jose's cultural growth.

206. 851 JACKSON STREET--A well-preserved Queen Anne cottage with iron fence.

207. 897 JACKSON STREET--A large Eastlake Victorian on a raised lot with classic farmhouse landscaping intact.

208. 31, 33 & 37 E. JULIAN STREET--A rare grouping of large Period Revival residences. Two are identical Colonial Revival style; the third mixes Colonial and Mission Revival elements.

209. 76 E. JULIAN STREET--This Queen Anne/Eastlake residence makes a definite contribution to the streetscape.

210. 99 E. JULIAN STREET--A rare example of a multi-dwelling unit in the Prairie style by architects Wolfe & Wolfe.

211. 121 E. JULIAN STREET--A Craftsman bungalow typifying the intent of this movement.

212. 129 E. JULIAN STREET--Queen Anne/Italianate mix defines this Victorian residence.

213. 555 E. JULIAN STREET--A large, half-timbered Craftsman style residence.

214. 575 E. JULIAN STREET--A Colonial Revival residence with full raised basement.

215. 432 LAKEHOUSE STREET--An unusual example of an altered facade from Victorian to Period Revival.

216. Southern Pacific Roundhouse, 575 LENZEN AVENUE--The largest brick structure in San Jose, this old roundhouse is typical of the buildings constructed by Southern Pacific early in this century. Its balance turntable, 80-feet long and air-operated, is the last still in use by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

***217. Roberto-Sunol Adobe, 770 LINCOLN AVENUE--Roberto Bellermino constructed the one-room adobe in 1839. Subsequent owners, Antonio Sunol and Captain Splivalo, built the Monterey Colonial style home adjacent to the adobe. The whole structure represents an important chronology in San Jose's heritage and has been recently restored to accomodate an adaptive use.

218. Adobe Hall, 1338 LINCOLN AVENUE--This Spanish Colonial Revival structure portrays the best example of this style in the Willow Glen commercial area.

219. 880 LOCUST STREET--This "Goosetown" Gothic Revival cottage is unique in the use of a corner angle bay and square overhang.

220. 1136 LOCUST STREET--A nicely articulated Queen Anne residence, undoubtedly the original farmhouse for the area.

221. 1443 LUPTON AVENUE--This early 20th century residence combines Craftsman styles in a beautifully maintained environment.

222. 1485 LUPTON AVENUE--Of bungaloid form, this expanded residence is resplendent in Craftsman ornamentation.

223. 1504 LUPTON AVENUE--A tasteful and simple Craftsman bungalow.

224. 1535 LUPTON AVENUE--A delightful cottage with classic elements enhanced by landscaping.

225. Tuberculosis Clinic building, 751 S. BASCOM AVENUE--Built in 1939 as a WPA project, this building is part of Santa Clara Valley Medical Center, oldest medical institution in Santa Clara County. The Center opened in 1855 in a converted house, and the first hospital building was completed in 1875. Many changes have occurred since then and the Tuberculosis Clinic building represents the last link with the past. The architecture is unusual with its balustrades and parapets conveying a Southern Colonial feeling.

***226. Plaza Park, S. MARKET STREET--the 1797 plaza of the *Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe*, this park has been in continuous public use since the pueblo was located in this area. The site of the First State Capitol is on the west side of the park.

227. Hotel Metropole, 33 S. MARKET STREET--This was originally constructed as the Alcantara Building in 1890. It is on the site of the 1798 *Juzgado* (City Hall), where Captain Thomas Fallon raised the Stars & Stripes on July 14, 1846, thereby declaring American takeover of the Spanish town of San Jose.

***228. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 90 S. MARKET STREET--The first church in California has occupied this site since 1803. The 100-year-old present structure is a good example of Italian Baroque architecture. *(City of San Jose Historic Landmark)*

***229. Old Post Office/San Jose Museum of Art, 110 S. MARKET STREET--First Federal building in San Jose, this was built of locally quarried sandstone in 1892 to house the U.S. Post Office. It is the best example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in the city. It served as the city library from 1937-1970, and today houses the Museum of Art. *(City of San Jose Historic Landmark)*

230. St. Claire Hotel, 302 S. MARKET STREET--This 1926 structure is representative of the combined use of architectural styles popular at that time. The design is sympathetic with other buildings in the neighborhood, and reflects elements of local taste and materials.

231. Col house, 1163 MARTIN AVENUE--Although Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie style was relatively rare here, San Jose boasts a fine example in this 1913 home designed by Wolfe & Wolfe for Peter E. Col. Easily visible from the street are the strong architectural lines of the structure, the southwest Indian motif carried out in the decorated stucco trim on the eaves, and the stained glass windows above the central entrance patio.

231A. 1225, 1233, 1241, 1249 & 1257 MARTIN AVENUE--A grouping of five bungalows considered to be as fine as any existing in northern California. The Hanchett Park bungalows were surveyed by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). Hanchett Park, designed by John McLaren, was one of the earliest curvilinear street subdivisions.

232. Overfelt house, 2281 MC KEE ROAD--Built by valley pioneer William Overfelt in 1865, this farmhouse is a modified, stripped Italianate style.

OLD POST OFFICE before the earthquake toppled its tower, as photographed in the San Jose Mercury's 1896 publication Sunshine, Fruit & Flowers.

233. 720 MILLER AVENUE--A classic Gothic Revival residence unique in San Jose.

234. 1146 MINNESOTA AVENUE--A simple Greek Revival residence.

235. Maynard house, 1151 MINNESOTA AVENUE--This three-and-a-half-story house, so clearly expressive of another time in San Jose, was built in 1898 by Edward Maynard, a man who made his money mining in the Comstock Lode. The ultimate collection of Victorian styles popular at the time, it combines elements of Queen Anne, Eastlake and Carpenter Gothic styles.

236. 1195 MINNESOTA AVENUE--This stripped Queen Anne/Eastlake residence peeks from behind mature landscaping with very large trees.

237. 176 MINOR AVENUE--An unusual design mixture of Queen Anne and Eastlake elements.

238. 204 MINOR AVENUE--This large, though simple, Craftsman style home is distinguished by the use of shingles and unusual side entrance.

239. 5051 MOORPARK AVENUE--Built in the 1880s by Stephen Poole Saunders, this Victorian farmhouse retains its original hand-carved woodwork, Italian marble fireplace & stained glass windows.

240. 638 MORSE AVENUE--Amidst mature landscaping, this interestingly-detailed Craftsman style redwood cottage is in harmony with the naturalistic philosophy of that style.

241. 838 MORSE AVENUE--This 1926 Craftsman style home is the work of California architect Louis Christian Mullgardt. In a horizontal plan with much craftsman detailing, the house is constructed entirely of wood with half-timber trim and vertical board siding.

242. Old Quaker Meeting House, 1041 MORSE AVENUE--Of classic simplicity, this is the oldest building of this use in California. It was moved to this location in 1958.

243. 2662 MONTEREY HIGHWAY--Known as the Holt house, this converted residence was once a speakeasy. It is an excellent example of the Prairie style and was designed by Wolfe & Wolfe in 1915.

244. *Rancho Canada de Palo*, MT. HAMILTON ROAD--This adobe covered with wood siding dates from the early 1800s. Its most famous resident was Frederic Hall, lawyer and historian.

245. 818 MYRTLE STREET--An interesting Period Revival mix with bevelled wood exterior.

246. 1425 NEWPORT AVENUE--A well-articulated Italianate farmhouse surrounded by mature rural landscaping.

247. 1439 NEWPORT AVENUE--A large, fashionable Prairie style home with art glass windows.

248. 1461 NEWPORT AVENUE--A Prairie style house suggesting the future "California Ranch" style.

249. 1508 NEWPORT AVENUE--Set on a large lot, the giant hispanic hacienda is portrayed in this Mission Revival mansion of Willow Glen.

250. 1516 NEWPORT AVENUE--A beautifully maintained Period Revival residence.

251. 1529 NEWPORT AVENUE--This Greek Revival farmhouse, mature landscaping and adjoining orchard comprise a picture of 100 years ago.

252. 1545 NEWPORT AVENUE--A transitional Craftsman style home linking the 1915 era of Willow Glen to 1945.

253. 1574 NEWPORT AVENUE--This residence illustrates the positive affect sympathic alteration can produce on an historic structure. Once a stripped stucco box with Italianate details, it has been transformed into a pleasing design compatible with the neighborhood with the addition of a heavy wood trellis and wisteria.

254. 804 PALM AVENUE--An unusually large Craftsman bungalow in old "Goosetown".

255. 655 PALM HAVEN AVENUE--A classic Palm Haven residence, Prairie style, with verdant and well-tended landscaping.

256. Rosicrucian Museum, 346 PARK AVENUE--This one-of-a-kind Moorish design is developed in pink stucco with domes, towers and ornamen-

PERIOD REVIVAL mix of styles at 818 Myrtle Street. (Courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum)

tations. Landscaping includes Egyptian sculpture and art. A newer building to the south interprets Egyptian architecture with less fantasy, adding credibility to the compound.

257. 1895 PARK AVENUE--This classic Moderne mansion of the early 1930s illustrates the elegant beauty of proper proportion as the major design element.

***258. Moreland School, PAYNE AVENUE & Saratoga Avenue--This was the oldest rural school district in California. A large Live Oak tree is the major landmark remaining today. The school was established in 1851 as a subscription school, meeting in private homes.

259. 83, 89, 93 & 105 PIERCE STREET-- A row of Eastlake Victorian residences from the 1880s create an interesting streetscape.

260. 1158 PINE STREET--This nicely-detailed, large Craftsman bungalow shares its oversized lot with a carriage house and traditional garden with fountain.

261. Wells house, 1185 PINE STREET--This is an extended Greek Revival farmhouse. The Wells family were victims of a mass murder in 1896, committed by their former son-in-law.

262. 1216 PINE STREET--A fine example of prosperous Colonial Revival design in a 1900s home.

263. 875 PLAZA AVENUE--This Spanish/Mediterranean home is the mansion of the Palm Haven subdivision.

264. 901 PLAZA AVENUE--This stylistically accurate Prairie style home is one of the finest in San Jose.

265. 940 PLAZA AVENUE--An unusual and interesting mix of architectural styles blend in this residence.

265A. Hillside Orchard, end of PORTER LANE--This operating Portuguese ranch is the last remnant of what was once a concentrated Portuguese ranching settlement in the eastern foothills.

266. 65 POST STREET--An excellent example of Italianate commercial design with influence of the Italian Renaissance Palace style. Now the Ace Loan Company, the structure is an important part of San Jose's built environment.

267. Wool house, QUINN AVENUE--A typical Colonial Revival mixed style farmhouse of the 1870s, this was built by the Wool family next to F.G. Wool Packing Company, oldest family-owned fruit processing plant operating in California.

268. 297 REED AVENUE--This stately Queen Anne/Eastlake is one of the best examples of the ornamented style in the Reed tract.

269. St. Joseph's Youth Center, 126 N. RIVER--A rare example of red-brick Romanesque style in a two-story structure.

270. Civic Auditorium, 145 W. SAN CARLOS--Constructed in 1934, this Spanish Colonial style municipal structure was designed by Curtis and Binder. The land and half the construction funds were donated by T.S. Montgomery.

271. Wehner mansion, SAN FELIPE ROAD--Now part of The Villages planned adult community, this residence was built in 1889 by German immigrants. The Wehners bought the Evergreen District Ranch from John McCarty. There they planted vineyards and developed a winery. It was sold to B. Cribari and sons in 1945. The three-story home has seven bedrooms and five bathrooms.

272. 107-117 E. SAN FERNANDO--One of the last wooden commercial structures of Queen Anne mixed design in San Jose.

273. 295 E. SAN FERNANDO-- This three-and-a-half-story Queen Anne residence is a focal point in the neighborhood. The tall palm trees lining the corner increase the vertical elements of the design.

274. 396 W. SAN FERNANDO--A study in decoration, this Queen Anne cottage is distinguished by its plethora of external ornaments.

275. 1048 W. SAN FERNANDO--Sensitive painting enhances the geometric lines of this stripped Queen Anne cottage.

***276. Pellier's "City Gardens" Nursery site, SAN PEDRO STREET bounded by St. James, Market & Santa Teresa Streets--This is where the French prune was introduced in 1856, forming the basis for California's prune industry. The Pellier's nursery was built in 1850.
(City of San Jose Historic Landmark)

277. Four Square Gospel Church, 301 E. SANTA CLARA STREET--This stucco building with its curved entrance was remodelled and dedicated by evangelist Aimee Semple McPherson as Four Square Gospel Church in 1943.

278. Church of the Five Wounds, 1375 E. SANTA CLARA STREET--An excellent example of Baroque Mission Revival architecture. Completed in 1919, the church is considered to be a replica of the Braga Church in Portugal. Much of the material used in its construction came from the 1915 Panama Pacific Exposition.

279. Los Gatos Creek Bridge, W. SANTA CLARA STREET--This, and two similar bridges to the south, exhibit public art of the early 1920s. Together with delineating landscaping, they divide the commercial & residential sections.

280. Decorative street lamps, W. SANTA CLARA STREET near Los Gatos Creek Bridge--These old street lamps are part of the total 1920s ornamental picture of this street.

281. James Clayton building, 34 W. SANTA CLARA STREET--This small, elegant, commercial structure indicates the propserity of the family business and of the central business district.

282. San Jose Building & Loan Association, 81 W. SANTA CLARA STREET--A single-story structure influenced by the Beaux Arts with unusually fine detailing.

283. Townsend house, 1585 SCHALLENBERGER ROAD--This house was built in the 1870s by John H. Townsend, member of the County Board of Supervisors, State Senate, and Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society. He was the son of one of the first certified physicians in California who came overland with the Stevens-Townsend-Murphy party in 1844. The house is surrounded by a specimen garden developed by his English wife.

284. 738 SCHIELE AVENUE--Unusually heavy ornamentation distinguishes this small Spanish Colonial Revival residence.

285. 871 SCHIELE AVENUE--Done in miniature scale, this is a textbook study of the forms and ornamentation appropriate for the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

286. 899 SCHIELE AVENUE--This Queen Anne residence is unusual for the architectural fantasy created by decoration and an overwhelming turret.

287. 909 SCHIELE AVENUE--A Queen Anne/Eastlake Victorian residence distinctive for the variety of external ornaments.

288. 1025 SCHIELE AVENUE--This large Victorian residence reflects several architectural styles blended to the dominant Queen Anne theme.

289. 1228 SIERRA AVENUE--This two-story Craftsman bungalow exemplifies all the elements of the style.

290. Holy Cross Catholic Church/Precious Blood Catholic Church, 580 ST. JAMES STREET--Reflecting Italian/Mediterranean architecture, this church was originally built to serve the Italian community of San Jose and remains the only Italian National Church in the valley.

291. 695 ST. JAMES STREET--A nicely-executed Queen Anne cottage constructed of redwood.

292. 151 S. ST. JAMES STREET--Originally a residence, this well-defined Italianate structure has been carefully rehabilitated to professional office use.

293. 100 E. ST. JOHN STREET--An unusual Colonial Revival mixed residence.

294. 156 E. ST. JOHN STREET--A rare example of the Italian Villa form of Italianate architecture.

295. 545 E. ST. JOHN STREET--This massive Queen Anne/Colonial Revival mix was probably the farmhouse of this area.

296. 556 E. ST. JOHN STREET--An unusual entry distinguishes the unique mix of architectural styles in this residence.

297. 785 E. ST. JOHN STREET--A beautifully ornamented Eastlake cottage.

298. Fallon house, 175 W. ST. JOHN STREET--Built in 1859 by Captain Thomas Fallon, military, political and business leader, this Italianate residence has been enlarged and adapted for commercial use. Presently under consideration for rehabilitation, it is significant to San Jose's interpretive heritage. *(City of San Jose Historic Landmark)*

***299. Peralta Adobe, 184 W. ST. JOHN STREET--Oldest Spanish structure in San Jose and the last of the Pueblo buildings, this is the most historic adobe in San Jose. Built in the late 1700s, the two-room structure was the home of Louis Maria Peralta from the time he was commisionado until his death. *(City of San Jose Historic Landmark)*

300. Tower Hall, SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY--Built in 1910 to replace a structure felled by the 1906 earthquake, Tower Hall was the largest reinforced concrete school building in the area at the time of its construction. It made use of aggregate wall surface, a new material for its time. It represents an example of California Mediterranean style of architecture combining Romanesque and Mission Revival styles. The school was first established in 1857 in San Francisco, and became a State Normal School in 1862. In 1870 it was located permanently in San Jose, and became San Jose State College in 1935. It was granted university status in 1972.

301. New Century Block, 52 E. SANTA CLARA STREET--Proudly proclaiming the dawn of the new century, this was built by the Pedro de Saisset family who settled here in 1849. Erected in 1900, it is a Northern Italian Mode Renaissance Revival commercial building.

302. Odd Fellows building, SANTA CLARA & 3rd STREETS--Constructed in 1883 by the Odd Fellows Hall Association, this building reflects the most typical commercial construction of its time--brick ornamented with cast iron. The building appears to be two different structures since the corner portion is three-stories and the adjoining Santa Clara Street portion is two-stories. Although no longer used by the lodge, the I.O.O.F. *Friendship, Love & Truth* motif remains. The corner witch's cap has been removed and the ground-floor level has been remodelled.

303. East San Jose Carnegie Library, 1102 E. SANTA CLARA STREET--This Classic Revival structure first opened its doors in 1907, built with $7,000 in funds donated by steelmaker Andrew Carnegie and designed by San Jose architect Jacob Lenzen. In the ensuing years, the library has earned the distinction of being the oldest and the last Carnegie Library remaining in continuous service in Santa Clara Valley. Note the symmetrical arrangement of windows, columns and doors, and the entrance portico pediment supported by four closely-spaced, free-standing Doric columns. *(City of San Jose Historic Landmark)*

304. 747 STATE STREET--A turn-of-the-century mix of Prairie and Moderne styles.

305. 790 STOCKTON AVENUE--This is the only wooden multi-story sand & gravel bunker in San Jose. Built of Douglas Fir beams, it is an important architectural, engineering, and historic example of this type of industrial structure.

306. Prusch house, STORY ROAD at King Road--Located on 45 acres deeded to the City of San Jose in 1962, this 1870s home is a formal Italian Renaissance style with a squared front bay. Once common, this type of structure has slowly disappeared from heavily-urbanized East San Jose.

**307. Ashworth-Remillard house, 755 STORY ROAD--Built in the 1870s, this property became the home of the Remillard family in 1891. Their brickworks were nearby on Coyote Creek. The Italianate style house, summer residence of Countess Remillard-Dandini, is preserved within an industrial site.

308. 2031 STORY ROAD--Constructed in 1865 as the Jackson School, this structure has been remodelled in the Mission Revival style.

309. Hester Park gates, SINGLETARY at The Alameda--Brick gates with rounded arches form the entrance to Hester Park, a turn-of-the-century subdivision.

310. 1810 THE ALAMEDA--This Queen Anne residence is one of the last remnants of what was an elegant residential street in the 1800s.

311. 1830 THE ALAMEDA--This Tudor Revival mansion has been adapted for office use.

312. 84 UNION AVENUE--A rare architectural style in the Bay Area, the New England Saltbox, is represented in this residence.

**313. We and Our Neighbors Clubhouse, 15460 UNION AVENUE--Constructed in 1910 in the California Shingle style, this structure is the meeting house of one of the oldest community organizations in Santa Clara Valley.

314. 946 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--A variety of ornament distinguishes this two-story wooden residence.

315. 992 UNIVERSITY AVENUE--The archetype of the 1870s farmhouse in the valley, this is a well-proportioned Italianate residence.

316. 859 VILLA AVENUE--An early "garden apartment" complex of small Craftsman cottages with a twin-gable-roofed structure in the rear.

317. 964 VILLA AVENUE--This excellent Craftsman residence is complete with a barn in the rear.

318. 1009 VILLA AVENUE--A variation of the Prairie style defines this residence. An iron grill fence, much older than the house, contributes to the neighborhood scene.

319. 381 VINE STREET--This large Greek Revival residence is notable for its wrap-around, flat-roofed front porch.

320. 284 WASHINGTON STREET--This superb Queen Anne farmhouse with Italianate detailing sits amid original landscaping enclosed by a picket fence.

321. 360 E. WILLIAMS ROAD--One of the few remaining Moderne gas stations, now adapted to an alternate use.

322. 1199 WILLOW STREET--This late 1800s Eastlake style farmhouse is surrounded by mature landscaping with palm trees to the west.

323. 1305 WILLOW STREET--This stripped Queen Anne farmhouse attained notoriety in 1932 when the Thurman family lived here. Their son was the last Californian publicly hanged after the Hart kidnapping.

***324. Winchester house, 525 S. WINCHESTER BLVD--An architectural fantasy, this was built by Sarah Pardee Winchester and has 160 rooms over six acres of land. Widow of the Winchester Rifle manufacturer, Sarah inherited $20 million, plus an allowance of $1,000 per day. She purchased an old farmhouse and began remodelling in 1886. The structure was constantly being added to over a period of 36 years until she died at the age of 85. It is open to the public for daily tours with an admission fee.

***325. Montgomery Hill, YERBA BUENA ROAD near San Felipe Road--This was the site of the flight experiments and fatal crash of Professor John Montgomery in 1911.

326. 1315 YOSEMITE AVENUE--A superb, mixed-material Craftsman residence.

327. 1323 YOSEMITE AVENUE--An excellent example of a large, totally wooden, Craftsman style home.

328. 1331 YOSEMITE AVENUE--One of the best remaining examples of Craftsman bungalow design in the Hanchett Park area.

New Almaden

**** NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

Constance Perham, Director of the New Almaden Museum, and County Commissioners Kitty Monahan and Ann Hines.

Before the Gold Rush, California's first mining operation started here at the New Almaden Mine. Named for the famous mercury-producing mines in Spain, New Almaden attracted world-wide interest during the Gold Rush, since mercury was the chief reduction agent of gold and silver. The mine was the largest mercury-producing mine in the Americas.

The U.S. Department of Interior designated New Almaden a National Historic Landmark District in 1958. The district encompasses the *hacienda*, or mining community that evolved along the banks of the Alamitas Creek, and the Cinnabar Hills where the actual mining operation took place. Santa Clara County purchased 3,500 acres of Cinnabar Hills open space for creation of Quicksilver Park in 1975. To protect the rural character of the *hacienda*, the County created its first historic district in 1974, establishing design review criteria for the community.

Gateway to the *hacienda* of New Almaden was the pretentious *Casa Grande* where the mine's manager entertained visitors in a splendor uncommon to mining communities. At the other end of the picturesque settlement were the great furnaces, or reduction works, for the New Almaden Mine. And inbetween, along the banks of the stream, were modest company-owned, wooden and adobe cottages to house the mine's supervisorial personnel. Following are selected structures from the historic district.

1. *Casa Grande*, 21350 ALMADEN ROAD--Built in 1854 under direction of the mine's general manager Henry Halleck, this was the personal and official residence for the mine's manager until 1920. It was constructed of two-foot-thick brick walls and was adorned simply with green shutters at the windows and a verandah with slender, wooden columns and balustrade. John McLaren assisted in designing the five acres of formally-landscaped grounds around the house, which included a picturesque lagoon where the swimming pool is now located.

2. 21472 ALMADEN ROAD--Head mining engineer's home.

3. 21474 ALMADEN ROAD--Superintendent's home.

4. 21490 ALMADEN ROAD--Engineer's home.

5. 21498 ALMADEN ROAD--This is where bricklayer Robert Scott, inventor of the Scott furnace, and mine manager J.B. Randol cooperated to create a successful and economical method of reducing the ore, a "Continuace" furnace.

6. 21512 ALMADEN ROAD--The first concrete foundation in the *hacienda*.

CASA GRANDE, the mine manager's residence, as it appeared in the late 1800s.

7. 21550 ALMADEN ROAD--Used by the Constable to retain subjects overnight.

8. Bulmore house, 21560 ALMADEN ROAD--A four-room house built of locally-produced bricks, this now serves as office for the New Almaden Museum.

9. Carson-Perham adobe, 21570 ALMADEN ROAD--This was home of George Carson from 1883 to 1903, company bookkeeper, postmaster, telegraph operator and Wells Fargo agent. The only four-room adobe in the *hacienda*, it is now Mrs. Perham's New Almaden Museum, only world-wide reference and mercury mining museum in the United States.

10. 21590 & 21600 ALMADEN ROAD--These were two-room adobe structures used by office workers in 1854. Wooden additions were made to the buildings from the 1860s to 1928.

11. 21620 ALMADEN ROAD--The front house served as the doctor's office.

12. 21660, 21684 & 21692 ALMADEN ROAD--These homes were provided for the mine's furnace workers between 1854 and 1900.

13. New Almaden Store, 21720 ALMADEN ROAD--Originally an adobe store/warehouse serving the mining community since 1861, this burned-out structure is being restored by the Pfeiffer family to its 1900 period when it was a small general store and restaurant/bar.

14. Toll Gate house, 21744 ALMADEN ROAD--When a toll gate crossed Almaden Road, this is where the gate-keeper lived and collected tolls for travel beyond this point. Now converted to apartments, the structure once housed the post office, a tonsorial parlor (barber) & Rose's Tamale Parlor.

15. Old Hacienda Hotel, ALAMITOS and BERTRAM ROAD--This building originally housed unmarried mine employees. It later became a general hotel and is now a restaurant.

16. Helping Hand Hall, BERTRAM ROAD--This was a community hall used in 1875 for dances, plays and summer school for girls learning to cook and sew. It was remodelled and converted into a dwelling in 1947.

17. St. Anthony's Church, BERTRAM ROAD--This brown-shingle church was built in 1900. The inset on the gabled front complements the lancet window design.

Photos courtesy of New Almaden Museum

REDUCTION WORKS in the foreground, from the 1877 Watkins-Randol-Wright collection.

Coyote

STEVENS RANCH as it appeared in the 1896 San Jose Mercury publication Sunshine Fruit & Flowers.

Mary Lou LeVan and Rose Rosa, members of the Morgan Hill Historical Society, and County Commissioner Beth Wyman

1. Stevens ranch, E. EMADO LANE--Orvis Stevens came to California from Vermont in 1852. When he arrived in the Santa Clara Valley in 1867 or 1868, he settled in the smaller house on this ranch. In 1882 he built the larger, 15-room main house. Part of the Stevens ranch lands are included in the County's Coyote Creek Park.

*2. Fisher ranch, off METCALF ROAD--This rural complex of house, ranch office and barns was built by Fiacro C. Fisher, youngest son of Captain William Fisher and Liberata Cesena. Fisher bought the 28,049-acre Rancho Refugio de la Laguna Seca for $6,000 at auction in 1845. In 1846, Captain John C. Fremont and Kit Carson camped on the ranch lands while on their "path-finding expedition". The property is now part of the County's Coyote Creek Park.

**3. Old Stone Grist Mill, off METCALF ROAD--Located just east of the Fisher house, this masonry structure has two-foot thick walls of local serpentine rock joined with primitive lime mortar. The door turns on wooden pegs at top and bottom and two vertical "gun slot" openings on the ground floor face northwest and southeast. It appears to have been built in the 1840s with a second floor and roof addition in 1870-1880. It may have been the "refuge" or "fortified shelter" referred to in Mexican Governor Figueroa's land grant title for Rancho Refugio de la Laguna Seca granted to Juan Alvirez in 1834. Historic archeology research shows it was an early Mexican style grist mill until the railroad's arrival. Later it was used as a bunk house and a milk cooler. It is now owned by the County's General Services Department.

4. Grange Hall, MONTEREY ROAD--This large frame building was constructed by the Coyote Public Hall Association in 1892. It was moved back on the lot when Monterey Road was widened and serves as the meeting place for the local Grange.

5. Ramelli house & storage shed, MONTEREY ROAD--The first school in Coyote was convened in half of the large storage shed built by the Joseph Ramelli family about 1873. The Ramellis raised cattle and feed until World War I, when they switched to raising seeds for the Braslan Seed Co.

6. Sugishita house, MONTEREY ROAD--Beneathe the altered facade of this house is a basic structure claimed by some to be the oldest remaining house in Coyote. It was built in 1863 of redwood joined with square nails. Thomas Sugishita, who worked on the Orvis Stevens ranch, acquired the property in the 1930s. During renovation he found newspapers dated "1878" covering the walls.

7. Vicinity of TENNANT ROAD--Several historic properties in this area are being impacted with construction of the new South Valley Freeway. In the environmental review performed, the following were determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and efforts will be made to preserve them: The Johnson house property, an intact agricultural complex; a Dairy Complex including a milk house; and the Stevens and Fisher ranches.

8. Bailey house, off UVAS ROAD--B.R. Bailey, a farmer from Kentucky, held 873.5 acres and this house in 1876. Bailey Avenue is named for him. The property is now owned by the County's Water Conservation District.

Madrone

Mary Lou LeVan and Rose Rosa, members of the Morgan Hill Historical Society, and County Commissioner Beth Wyman.

**1. Malaguerra Winery, east end of BURNETT AVENUE--Built in 1869 of stone, timber and adobe, this was the first winery in the Morgan Hill area. A stone wing was added in 1904. The second floor of the 1869 structure was subsequently used as living quarters. It is now owned by the County's Parks and Recreation Department.

2. Old Burnett School, 17390 BURNETT AVENUE--Three different Burnett Schools, named after California's first American governor Peter Burnett, have served local students. This structure incorporates part of the 1890s school. A 1921 remodeling removed the hazardous second story and the ground floor was enlarged for continued school use until 1960. Then a new facility was erected on Tilton Avenue and the old school was converted to a complex of shops and restaurants.

3. Tilton house, 19665 HALE AVENUE--This house was built in 1918 and was headquarters for the Tilton Ranch operation on the original Laguna Seca Rancho.

4. Madrone Rodeo remains, HALE AVENUE past Campoli Drive--Decaying stalls are all that remain of the old rodeo days at Madrone Station. The cattle round-ups held here were major community events from 1869 when the railroad came thru until the 1940s.

5. 19250 MONTEREY ROAD--Surrounded by orchards, this house was built in 1934. It remains in original condition and is still owned by members of the same family.

6. Sinaloa Club, 19210 MONTEREY ROAD--Built in 1895, this was originally "Pinard's Saloon" and operated in conjunction with the Madrone Hotel.

7. Madrone Hotel, 19220 MONTEREY ROAD--The hotel was built in 1895, replacing the earlier "18 Mile House" (Madrone Station), a Butterfield Overland Stage stop.

8. Original Burnett School, 90 PEEBLES AVENUE--This small frame building was the first Burnett School and dates to 1855. It was moved to this site when a two-story school was built in the 1890s on the original site at Burnett Avenue and Monterey Road.

9. Early homes, PEEBLES AVENUE--Vintage homes dating from Madrone's earliest settlers (Spanish families who worked on Rancho Laguna Seca between 1850 and 1900) still stand on this street. Located between #180 and #190 is the old Madrone Jail, original *hoosegow* for the area. Early homes include those at the following house numbers: *25, 30, 60, 180, 190, 330, 355, 363, 565, 675, 800 and 995* Peebles Avenue.

Morgan Hill

MONTEREY & 2nd STREET in 1910, unpaved, with El Toto in the background.

Mary Lou LeVan and Rose Rosa, members of the Morgan Hill Historical Society, and County Commissioner Beth Wyman.

1. Morgan Hill Grange Hall, 40 E. 4th STREET--This is an early example of cement block construction. It was built in 1909 by Frank L. Merrill to be Morgan Hill's second grammar school and was sold to the Grange in 1927.

2. "Fountain Oaks", 15835 CAREY AVENUE--This home was built in 1927 by Kodak Company heiress Mrs. Achilles. It is a private residence.

Photos courtesy of Morgan Hill Historical Society

SOMETIME AFTER 1919, Monterey Street, paved, looking north from 2nd Street.

3. Henry W. Coe Memorial State Park, DUNNE AVENUE east of Morgan Hill--Outbuildings dating from the 1870s still stand on the ranch property the Coe family donated to Santa Clara County for park use.

4. Cochrane-Jackson house, E. DUNNE AVENUE above Anderson Reservoir--Built in 1904, this house was moved from the lake-bed to its present site in 1952 when the dam was built. It is visible from Anderson Lake or the Holiday Lake Marina. The Cochranes owned thousands of acres of cattle land. A Cochrane daughter married a son of the Jackson family.

5. 15050 FOOTHILL AVENUE--The Barrett ranch house and barns, dating from around 1907, have been incorporated into the present Hill Country project which includes a restaurant and museum buildings with old airplanes.

6. House and Barn, 17350 HILL ROAD--George Stevens established his farm here about 1890. For many years it was the headquarters of the Thomas Ranch.

*7. Machado School, MACHADO AVENUE and Sycamore--This school was built in 1895 by Paradise Valley families on land donated by Barney Machado, *vaquero* son-in-law of Martin Murphy, Sr. It was a one-room school until 1910 when a second room was added. When it closed in 1967 it was one of two remaining two-teacher schools in the county.

8. Votaw house, 395 W. MAIN AVENUE--Known as *Home Sweet Home*, this house was built in 1900 by Frank L. Merrill for Morgan Hill's first banker. Merrill also built the bank (1905).

9. Morgan Hill Elementary School, 17020 MONTEREY ROAD--This school was built in 1927 and is the oldest school building being used in town today.

10. Christian Science Church, 17060 MONTEREY ROAD--Although the congregation established a building fund as early as 1914, the members donated the entire amount to the War Relief Fund of the Mother Church in Boston during World War I and then started over again on their building fund. In 1927 they purchased this building which had been the local Christian Church.

11. Methodist Church, 17175 MONTEREY ROAD--This church, with its red, stained-glass "bull's eye" window, was built in 1893. As the *'marrying church'* its facade has been used in several Hollywood movies. An addition exists at the north end and the parsonage is located at 741 4th Street.

12. 17300 MONTEREY ROAD--This was the first town building. It was erected in 1893 by the first postmaster, Charlie Covert. The structure subsequently became a bakery, then a creamery, and is now the Cozy Corner Bar.

13. Skeel's Hotel, 17305 MONTEREY ROAD--When the Crown Prince & Princess of Sweden came to Morgan Hill in 1926 to dedicate the Sveadal Resort on Croy Road, they stayed overnight at Skeel's Hotel and gave speeches to the cheering townfolk. It is now an ice cream shop. The front part of the building was removed when Monterey Road was widened in 1929.

14. Votaw building, 17400 MONTEREY ROAD-- Built in 1905 by Frank L. Merrill, this was the first bank in town. The second story was under construction at the time of the 1906 earthquake and had to be rebuilt after it came tumbling down.

15. 17415 MONTEREY ROAD--This was Mason & Triggs Hardware Store when it was built in 1896. The first public hall in town was upstairs.

**16. Morgan Hill house *(Villa Mira Monte)*, 17860 MONTEREY ROAD--This "country cottage" was built around 1886 by Diana Murphy Hill and Hiram Morgan Hill on property inherited by Diana from her fauther, Dan Murphy. The house was built to view *Murphy's Peak*, as El Toro was then known. Noteworthy features include its five gables and three dormers, molded stickwork resembling half-timbering, curved brackets, pierce bargeboards, sunbursts, flash glass, and jeweled Tiffany-style panes in the front doors above the hand-carved *M-H* monogram.

17. Bender house, 18110 MONTEREY ROAD--This 1890s house was headquarters for Bender Orchards, largest French prune orchard in the world in 1888 with 19,000 trees. The orchard was planted in 1884-80 by Joel W. Ransom. Mr. Bender was the first to advertise Santa Clara County prunes, using flying banners on the fruit cars travelling to the east coast.

18. Barney Machado house & barn, 14905 SANTA TERESA BLVD south of Watsonville Road--Now the headquarters of the Llagas Creek Christmas Tree Farm, these structures date from 1863. The redwood tree in the yard was planted by Mary Murphy Machado in 1874.

*19. De Anza Encampment site, east side of SANTA TERESA BLVD south of Watsonville Road--Captain Juan Bautista de Anza camped here with 20 soldiers, muleteers, servants and a priest in a *valley of many oaks* on the south bank of Llagas Creek March 24, 1776. The land expedition was to establish a mission and presidio on the San Francisco peninsula.

20. Castillon farm, 2215 TENNANT AVENUE--James Castillon built this home and farm buildings about 1890.

21. Kellogg house, 2880 TENNANT AVENUE--This house was built about 1929 by Gertrude Stone Achilles for her friend, the famous naturalist Charles Kellogg.

Gilroy

Mary A. Prien, Director of the Gilroy Historical Museum, and County Commissioners Pauline Pace and Ann Hines.

1. Gilroy Fire Station, 55 5th STREET--Built in 1916, this brick firehouse served Gilroy until 1978 when a new structure replaced it. It was designed by architect William Binder.

2. Weaver house, 60 5th STREET--This Victorian home was designed in 1900 by architect William H. Weeks for Dr. Clarence R. Weaver who had both his home and dental offices here. When Dr Weaver moved to Alameda, the Tremaine family purchased the home and lived here for many years. It was restored in 1978 for office use.

3. Christian Church, 160 5th STREET--This is the oldest frame church in continuous use in Santa Clara County. It was built in 1857 following the formation of a congregation in 1855. Originally on third street, it was moved here when the streets were changed in 1887.

4. Presbyterian Church, 5th & CHURCH STREETS--Second oldest church in Gilroy, the Presbyterian Church with its tall spire was built in 1869.

5. Free Public Library, 195 5th STREET--Now the home of the Gilroy Historical Museum & Cultural Center, this library was built in 1910 with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. William H. Weeks was the architect for the building with rotunda.

6. 213 5th STREET--George Eustice, a Civil War veteran who fought in the Battle of Gettysburg, built this house in 1869. Eustice was a blacksmith for over 30 years. The house has been modified along the original porch to make it an additional room.

7. Caroline Hoxett house, 338 5th STREET--This 1869 home belonged to Gilroy's generous benefactress, Caroline Hoxett. She donated land for the library and for the IOOF Children's Home, and she also provided the town clock for City Hall.

8. 8440 BURCHELL ROAD--The Alexander Milne family, early Gilroy settlers, built this house in 1890.

9. 7090 CHURCH STREET--Built in 1909 for Logan Whitehurst, this house is presently the home of former City Attorney Sidney Johnson.

10. 7151 CHURCH STREET--This house was built in the 1870s for Samuel Moore, long-time postmaster in Gilroy.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, gift of Andrew Carnegie and public-spirited citizens of Gilroy, about 1912, on Fifth Street. (Courtesy of Gilroy Historical Museum)

11. 7321 EIGLEBERRY STREET--From Indiana William Hanna came to California by sea in 1860. He settled in Gilroy and built this house in the 1870s. He was an early lumberman and served as Mayor of Gilroy from 1876 to 1878.

12. 7477 EIGLEBERRY STREET--Amos Robinson of Ohio left home while very young to learn the tinner's trade. He crossed the plains to California in 1853 and worked in the mines for about eight years. In 1885 he built this house which features a large conservatory filled with exotic plants. Robinson owned a hardware store and served as volunteer fireman and mayor.

13. 7539 EIGLEBERRY STREET--This Victorian home is being used as South County Alternatives (also known as the "Owl"), a non-profit organization contracted to provide drug abuse prevention services. It was built circa 1903 for the E. Holloway family who were early Gilroy settlers.

14. 5820 FOREST STREET--George Dunlap built this Victorian home in 1900. Dunlap was the Mayor of Gilroy from 1904 to 1908 when the City Hall was under construction.

15. 4945 FRAZIER LAKE ROAD--J. H. Ellis came to Gilroy in 1854. He was a dairyman. There is still a dairy at this location, operated by members of the same family. The home was built prior to 1900.

16. San Felipe Church, GAVILAN COLLEGE CAMPUS--This church was built in 1893 in San Benito County. In 1972 it was moved to Gavilan College and restored as a student project. It received the County Historical Heritage Commission's Preservation Award in 1978.

17. 7730 HANNA STREET--This large house began with just four rooms in the 1880s. J. W. Forsyth, who ran a bicycle shop in town, was a handyman and he added to the house over the years. It is now three stories and is still in the Forsyth family. The windows on the cupola came from the IOOF Orphans Home when it was demolished in the 1920s.

18. 2485 HECKER PASS HIGHWAY--This property is one of a few farms in the area operated by the same family since the 1850s. Samuel and Electa Ousley acquired 1630 acres then, and it became known as the Ousley Ranch. Some 530 acres of the ranch are still farmed by their descendants. The house was built of Mt. Madonna redwood in 1872 after Mr Ousley's death left a widow with nine children to raise. Property for the City's Golf Course was donated by the Ousley family.

19. 88 MARTIN STREET--The building on the southwest corner was originally the Live Oak Creamery built by Tracy Learnard in 1908. The construction was similar to that of early ice houses, with sawdust used for insulation purposes. The butter factory later became a cheese factory and most recently, a spinning wheel manufacturing business.

20. 174 MARTIN STREET--This Victorian home was built in the 1890s by Dr James W. Thayer. One of Gilroy's prominent physicians, Dr Thayer was district surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

** 21. Gilroy City Hall, MONTEREY STREET at 6th--The corner stone for this prominent structure was laid in 1905 and it served as Gilroy's City Hall for over half a century. The Flemish style building, with its bell and clock tower, its tile roof

GILROY CITY HALL, Monterey Street, in 1905 shortly after its completion. (Courtesy of Gilroy Historical Museum)

and heavy stone work, was designed by San Jose architects Wolfe & McKenzie.

22. Southern Pacific Depot, MONTEREY STREET at Depot Street--This Mission Revival style station was constructed in 1918.

23. Milias Hotel, 7397 MONTEREY STREET--This was once the leading hotel between San Jose and Santa Barbara. It was built in 1922 with William H. Weeks as the architect.

24. Strand Theater, 7588 MONTEREY STREET--This building was designed in 1921 by the Reid Bros., architects from San Francisco. Although distinct from the Masonic Temple next door, the second floors of the two buildings were connected so that lodge members could use the social hall above the theater.

25. Masonic Temple, 7598 MONTEREY STREET--Built in 1902, this masonic lodge was named in honor of John M. Keith, one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the City of Gilroy in 1868 and first Town Clerk. The architect may have been William H. Weeks.

26. Bloomfield Farm, MONTEREY ROAD & Bloomfield Avenue--This area was ranch headquarters for cattle baron Henry Miller who arrived in Santa Clara Valley in 1863. By 1880, Miller and his partner Charles Lux had amassed over a million acres of land in California, Nevada and Oregon. Bloomfield farm was enlarged over the years to include ten acres of buildings. The Miller's large multi-gabled three-story home burned to the ground in 1923 and just a few miscellaneous structures remain. Miller also had three summer homes on Mt. Madonna; two of these were destroyed and one was dismantled and rebuilt on the Watsonville Road (between Day and Uvas) by Frank McKinnon in 1933. Rock foundations of the homes are visible in Mt. Madonna Park west of Gilroy off Hecker Pass Highway.

27. 1980 PACHECO PASS ROAD--Brick-mason Horace Willson has the honor of "making the first brick in this section of the country", a process which he perfected in 1854. First brick house in the valley, this was constructed in 1859 of bricks made on the property. The house features a prominent railed balcony along the front and Gothic windows at the partial third floor level. Besides being a brick-mason, Willson was a cattleman and farmer and at one time owned 20,000 acres.

28. 2080 PACHECO PASS ROAD fronting on Frazier Lake Road--This white colonial frame house with adjacent tank house was built in 1875 by James F. Phegley.

29. 4660 PACHECO PASS ROAD--This house is believed to have been built around 1880 by Henry Miller on the Miller Canal which runs behind the house. In 1897 the Spreckels Sugar Company attempted, unsuccessfully, to grow sugar beets on the property. The house may have been headquarters for the project. The basic house is one-story but has a two-story central gable and is surrounded by a continuous verandah.

30. PACHECO PASS ROAD west of Lover's Lane Road--This house was built by Uriah Wood, farmer and stock dealer, after coming to the valley in 1854.

MASONIC TEMPLE on Monterey Street, as it appeared in 1921 following completion of the adjacent Strand Theater. (Courtesy of Gilroy Historical Museum)

Former County Supervisor Sig Sanchez' family purchased it from heirs of Uriah Wood, and Sanchez recalls stories told about the bandit Tuburcio Vasquez stopping at the house.

31. Stevenson summer home, REDWOOD RETREAT ROAD--Mrs Robert Louis Stevenson had her summer home, called *Vaumanutangi*, in the hills above Gilroy. Built in 1902 on a stone foundation, the redwood home is patterned after an Old English Lodge. The living room has a great English style fireplace, low seats built into the walls, low ceilings with rafters and Dutch style windows with tiny lights.

**32. Frank Norris cabin, near REDWOOD RETREAT ROAD--This log cabin, ten miles west of Gilroy, was declared a National Historical Landmark in 1963. It was built by Mr & Mrs Frank Norris so they could be near their friend, the widow of Robert Louis Stevenson. The cabin was built just a short time before Norris' 1902 death at age 32. Nearby is a stone monument which Mrs Stevenson erected in memory of the famed American author of *The Octopus* and *The Pit*.

33. 7591 ROSANNA STREET--This redwood house was built in 1869 by prominent tobacco grower J.D. Culp. Gilroy's fine tobacco exhibit received an award at the 1915 Exposition.

34. Gilroy Mineral Hot Springs, ROOP ROAD, 14 miles northeast of Gilroy--Since the 1870s, the Spring was one of Santa Clara County's early spas, a popular attraction with a hotel and 18 cottages. Long before the white man's discovery of the springs, the Indians appear to have made use of the beneficial mineral waters. Although the hotel and some cottages are still standing, they are in poor condition.

35. 610 SAN FELIPE ROAD, 3½ miles off Pacheco Pass Road on the Hollister Road--Known as *Casa del Rancho*, this was the home of prominent pioneer James Dunne. It was built in 1907 and was two stories at one time. It features stained glass windows and porches on the west and south.

36. Miller cemetery, SANTA TERESA BLVD & Castro Valley Road--Near this intersection a cemetery was established by cattle baron Henry Miller on his Bloomfield Ranch. The bodies have since been moved to other cemeteries, leaving only the wrought-iron gate and fence.

37. Massey Thomas house, 250 THOMAS ROAD--Massey Thomas emigrated to California in 1849 and built this frame house with verandah in 1853. The Thomas family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Gilroy.

**38. UVAS CREEK INDIAN VILLAGE & Bedrock Mortar site--Numerous bedrock mortars on both sides of the creek west of the bridge indicate the extent of this pre-1700 Indian village area. It is partially included in County parklands, and is where the old Adams School was located.

39. 10550 WATSONVILLE ROAD--The P.H. Cordes house was built in 1912. Mr Cordes came from Germany in 1856 to the Oakland area. In 1875 he moved to Gilroy and became a prominent fruit grower on Rancho Solis property.

40. Bonesio/Kirigin Cellars Winery, 11550 WATSONVILLE ROAD--This building (which was stuccoed over in the 1940s) represents one of the oldest wooden structures in the county. Parts of it may date back to the 1830s when redwood timbers were brought from Mt Madonna to build it. The land was part of the Spanish Solis land grant of 1828. The winery business started before 1914.

41. 7949 WHITEHURST ROAD--This house, including associated outbuildings and a gate, were built before 1900. It served as a ranch house for Miller & Lux Company.

APPENDIX

SANTA CLARA COUNTY HISTORICAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

An 11-member appointed commission which meets the second Thursday of every month at the County Administration Building, the Commission:

* advises the Board of Supervisors, other public agencies, and private organizations and individuals regarding preservation of heritage resources,
* reviews structures within county historic zones,
* maintains an inventory of heritage resources in Santa Clara Valley, and
* fosters awareness of federal and state preservation laws in the municipalities through commissioner liaisons.

Inquiries may be directed to the Commission's staff, Dr. Arthur Ogilvie, 299-2521, Planning Department.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS)

Through efforts of the Historical Heritage Commission, Santa Clara County is being included in a national architectural archive of this country's building history. The HABS team will complete their three-year survey of valley heritage resources this summer. The survey project includes scale drawings and has set into motion innovative planning options for previously threatened resources. Following are the properties surveyed and drawn during the summers of 1977 and 1978.

WELCH-HURST, an estate unique in the County for its use of indigenous building materials and the integration of the house with its site, a hillside forest, through extensive landscaping *(County Sanborn Skyline Park, above Saratoga).*

WOODHILLS, home of crusading newspaper editor Fremont Older and his wife, Cora Baggerly Older. A house "of extraordinary architectural design", now being restored by a private citizen in cooperation with the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District *(end of Prospect Road, Cupertino).*

LAGUNA SECA RANCHO, a rural complex now part of County's Coyote Creek Park, which includes the Fisher ranch house, office, barn and an Old Stone Grist Mill *(off Metcalf Road, Coyote).*

MINE HILL SCHOOL, a vestige of the mineworkers' community in the Cinnabar Hills, now part of the County's Quicksilver Park *(Historic District of New Almaden).*

MALAGUERRA WINERY, first winery in the Morgan Hill area dating from 1869 *(Madrone vicinity, east end of Burnett Avenue).*

LICK COMPLEX, "one of California's most important historic sites....containing several remarkable structures" associated with the wealthy eccentric James Lick *(off Montague Expressway, Santa Clara).*

HISTORIC REGISTRY DESIGNATIONS in Santa Clara County

****** NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK** *(nation-wide significance)*

1. Frank Norris Cabin, 10 miles west of Gilroy off Redwood Retreat Road
2. New Almaden National Historic Landmark District (encompassing the *hacienda* and Mine Hill)

***** CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORICAL LANDMARK** *(state-wide significance)*

1. Old Adobe Woman's Club, Santa Clara
2. Site of first Mission in the valley, Mission Santa Clara
3. Vasquez tree and site of 21-mile house, Morgan Hill
4. Armistice Oak Tree, Santa Clara
5. Site of last Mission Santa Clara
6. New Almaden Mine
7. Edwin Markham home, San Jose
8. Normal School, San Jose
9. First site of *El Pueblo de San Jose*
10. Site of "City Gardens" nursery of Louis Pellier, San Jose
11. Town of Saratoga
12. Gubserville (old town on stage route between San Jose & Saratoga)
13. Forbes Flour Mill, Los Gatos
14. Site of California's first State Capitol, San Jose
15. Moreland School, Payne & Saratoga Avenue, Campbell
16. Almaden Vineyards, 1530 Blossom Hill Road, San Jose
17. Juana Briones de Miranda home, West Fremont Road, Los Altos
18. Martin Murphy, Jr. home site, Sunnyvale
19. Paul Masson Mountain Winery, Pierce Road, Saratoga
20. *Arroyo de San Joseph Cupertino* (De Anza encampment), Cupertino
21. Montgomery Hill, San Felipe & Yerba Buena Roads, San Jose
22. Eadward Muybridge motion picture research, Stanford University
23. site of Lee de Forest pioneer electronics research lab, Palo Alto
24. Old Post Office (San Jose Museum of Art), Market Street, San Jose
25. Squire house, 900 University Avenue, Palo Alto
26. Peralta Adobe, 184 West St. John, San Jose
27. Winchester house, San Jose
28. Hayes Mansion, 200 Edenvale Avenue, San Jose
29. Hostess House, Palo Alto
30. Roberto-Sunol Adobe, 770 Lincoln Avenue, San Jose
31. First Unitarian Church of San Jose, 160 North 3rd Street, San Jose
32. Kotani-En, Ravine Road, Los Gatos
33. Morse mansion, 901 Fremont Street, Santa Clara
34. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Market Street, San Jose
35. Lou Henry Hoover House, 623 Mirada Road, Stanford

**** NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING** *(local, state or national significance)*

1. Port of Alviso Historic District, Alviso
2. Le Petit Trianon, De Anza College campus, Cupertino
3. Woodhills, Prospect Road, Cupertino
4. Gilroy City Hall, 7410 Monterey Street, Gilroy
5. Coyote Creek archeological district (Gilroy Hot Springs vicinity)
6. Frank Norris Cabin (Gilroy
7. Willard Griffin house & carriage house (Foothill College campus), Los Altos
8. Forbes Mill Annex, Los Gatos
9. McCullagh-Jones house, 18000 Overlook Road, Los Gatos
10. Kotani-En Garden, Los Gatos
11. Villa Mira Monte, 17860 Monterey Road, Morgan Hill
12. Poverty Flat site (archeological site in Henry Coe State Park)
13. Rengstorff house, 1737 Stierlin Road, Mountain View
14. Downing house, 706 Cowper Street, Palo Alto
15. Hostess house, 27 University Avenue, Palo Alto
16. Squire house, 900 University Avenue, Palo Alto
17. Hanna-Honeycomb house, 737 Frenchman's Road, Palo Alto
18. Ashworth-Remillard house, 755 Story Road, San Jose
19. Old Post Office (Museum of Art), San Jose
20. First Unitarian Universalist Church, 160 North 3rd Street, San Jose
21. Hayes Mansion, 200 Edenvale Avenue, San Jose
22. Peralta Adobe, 184 W. St John Street, San Jose
23. Roberto-Sunol Adobe, 770 Lincoln Avenue, San Jose
24. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, San Jose
25. Winchester house, 525 S. Winchester Blvd, San Jose
26. Hacienda of New Almaden
27. We and our Neighbors Club House, 15460 Union Avenue, San Jose
28. Morse Mansion, 981 Fremont Street, Santa Clara

29. Villa Montalvo, 14800 Montalvo Road, Saratoga
30. Welch-hurst, 15800 Sanborn Road, Saratoga
31. Lou Henry Hoover house, 623 Mirada Road, Stanford

★POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST *(local significance)*

1. "Professorville", Palo Alto
2. Frenchman's Tower, Old Page Mill Road, Stanford University
3. First School in Mayfield, corner of Birch & Sherman Avenue, Palo Alto *(site)*
4. Antonio Buelna Adobe, San Francisquito Creek & Willow Road, Palo Alto *(site)*
5. Middlefield Crossing, San Francisquito Creek at Middlefield Road, Palo Alto
6. Indian Mounds, near Middlefield Road south of Marion Avenue, Palo Alto
7. Uncle Jim's Cabin, El Camino Real & California Avenue, Palo Alto *(site)*
8. Clarke's-Wilson's Landing on Mayfield Slough, near the present Palo Alto Yacht Harbor
9. First Elementary School, Bryant Street near University Avenue, Palo Alto *(site)*
10. First Hospital, corner of Lytton and Cowper, Palo Alto *(site)*
11. Secundino Robles adobe site, northeast corner of Alma and San Antonio Road, Palo Alto
12. Rafael Soto home site, east side of Middlefield Road north of Oregon Avenue, Palo Alto
13. First Community Center (Hostess House), West of University Avenue underpass & SP Railroad Station, Palo Alto
14. Ohlone Village & Burial site, corner of El Monte and O'Keefe Lane, Los Altos
15. site of E.J. Parrish house, northeast corner of Mary Avenue & Stevens Creek Blvd, Cupertino
16. Alum Rock Park, San Jose
17. Hichborn house, 1091 Fremont Street, Santa Clara
18. Sainte Claire Laundry site, 867 Sherman Street, Santa Clara
19. Landrum house, 12 Santa Clara Street, Santa Clara
20. Berryessa Adobe, 373 Jefferson Street, Santa Clara
21. Senator Franck's house site, 1155 Washington Street, Santa Clara
22. Rengstorff house, 1737 Stierlin Road, Mountain View
23. "El Palo Alto", south bank of San Francisquito Creek at Palo Alto Avenue & SP bridge
24. Woodhills, 22800 W. Prospect Road, Cupertino
25. Machado School, Sycamore Road, west side of Llagas Creek, Morgan Hill
26. Montebello School, Montebello Road, Cupertino
27. Indian Village & Bedrock Mortar site (northwest quadrant of Watsonville & Redwood Retreat Roads, Gilroy)
28. San Antonio School, 2472 Foothill Blvd, Los Altos
29. Horace Hill Barn and Silo, Moody Road, Los Altos Hills
30. Farrington house, 1615 Dry Creek, San Jose
31. Willard Griffin house, Foothill College Campus, Los Altos Hills
32. Scottish Rite Temple, 196 North 3rd Street, San Jose
33. Blackberry Farm, Stevens Creek Road, Cupertino
34. Ashby house, 1145 Forest Avnue, Palo Alto
35. St. Thomas Aquinas Church, 745 Waverley, Palo Alto
36. Juan Bautista de Anza campsite (1776), Llagas Creek at Santa Teresa Blvd between Morgan Hill & San Martin
37. Fire House #1, 51 North Central Avenue, Campbell
38. Harbor Master's Adobe, 2500 Harbor Road, Palo Alto
39. Main Post Office, 380 Hamilton, Palo Alto
40. Fisher's Coyote Ranch headquarters, south of Metcalf Road, Coyote
41. Malaguerra Winery, Burnett Avenue, Madrone
42. Old Stone Grist Mill & archeological site, off Metcalf Road, Coyote
43. Hidden Villa, Moody Road, Los Altos Hills
44. Judge James R. Welch's redwood lodge (Welch-hurst), Sanborn-Skyline Park above Saratoga
45. Joseph D. Grant Ranch, Hall's Valley, Mt. Hamilton Road
46. Palo Alto Fire & Police building, Bryant Street between University & Lytton
47. William Wright house, 1234 Cranberry Avenue, Sunnyvale

For Reference

Not to be taken from this room

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